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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 8, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The British tug Cardiff was seized at Rio Friday by order of President Peixotto, on the ground of smuggling dynamite to the insurgents. This caused a great sensation.

President Cleveland has appointed President Winston, of the University, a member of the commission to test the weights and fineness of the coinage of the various mints.

We hear, says the Wilmington Messenger, that Chairman Simmons gave of the campaign fund to Mr. Josephus Daniels, $100 a week, to help him distribute his paper, the North Carolinian. Was that the best campaign Democratic literature accessible.

The Wilmington Messenger very aptly asks: Why is not Mr. Simmons confirmed? Are the reasons for delay good reasons? Are there no others than those given by Senator Ransom? If not, then the very influential Senator should have his friend, the Chairman of his party, confirmed at once. If he cannot do this, will it not show a weakness of influence on his part among his colleagues?

The terms of thirty United States Senators expire on March 3, 1895, sixteen Republicans and fourteen Democrats. The present Senate is composed of forty-four Democrats, thirty-eight Republicans, and three Populists. There are three vacancies. The Republicans, says the Charlotte Democrat, are likely to lose Senator Higgins in Delaware, but they may offset it by the gain of a Republican in place of John R. McPherson in New Jersey.

Champion J. J. Corbett said that if President Hanlon, of the Baltimore baseball club, would offer him $10,000 to play with the club during July and August he would accept it. He said Hanlon offered him a similar sum to play early in the season, but he would not accept it as he was going to Europe. He will be disengaged in July and August, and will accept the offer, which Hanlon says he will make for those months. He does not know what position he will play, and he says he does not care.

An example of American character was shown on Fourteenth street on Tuesday, says the New York World. During the high gale an immense bill-board, twenty-five feet square, blew down from the roof of a two-story house just east of Third avenue, where it had been insecurely fastened. It fell to the sidewalk with a thunderous crash. Two men, who had never seen each other before, escaped it by about five feet. They both turned round, looked at the debris and then shook hands, after which they separated silently, one getting on a Third avenue car and the other going over to Broadway.

The war rumors which come to us from the other side of the Atlantic from time to time, says the Norfolk Virginian, again prevails, and there are those who attribute the proposed reconciliation of Emperor William with Prince Bismarck entirely to a belief, entertained by the former, that the condition of affairs in Continental Europe is such that war may ensue at any time, and that in such an event the advice and support of the ex-Chancellor will be a good thing to have on hand. In other words, Emperor William believes that war cannot be much longer delayed, and that in order to silence dissensions in the German Empire and draw his people closer together, a reconciliation with the "man of blood iron" is the first step to that end.

The greatest Democratic enthusiasm ever seen in Congress; an enthusiasm so wild, so extravagant, says the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, that it reached an anti-climax when Tucker, Bryan and Williams, of Mississippi, bore the great orator of reform, Wilson, on their shoulders, characterized the proceedings at the close of the tariff discussion in the House. Mr. Wilson made the finest speech of its length I ever heard and received the grandest ovation ever paid to an orator here. The whole scene was dramatic beyond description. The two test votes on the motion to re-commit and the final passage of the bill—respectively 74 and 63 majorities—were sufficient under the circumstances to warrant the enthusiasm. The House was thoroughly good humored, but in a patriotically rowdy condition, beyond the Speaker's control and apparently its own consciousness. The Democrats were greatly cheered by the comparatively small number of those who, even after the income tax was annexed, voted against their party on the bill. All of the Carolina Representatives were on hand and all the Democrats of both States voted for the bill.

The report of the Adjutant General for 1893 has been issued. Referring to the Naval Reserve, the report says that under certain conditions they would doubtless prove useful and effective, especially as naval artillerists and for harbor defense, but to do so they should be confined to seaport towns, where practice ships and boats are available, and they should have at least ten days annual instruction by navy officers on board a man-of-war. Two general court-martials were held during the year. In one there was conviction, and the offender, a private of Company C, Second Regiment, was dishonorably discharged for refusal to obey the orders of his captain. The State does not aid in any way toward arming and equipping the State Guard. The national government does this. The paymaster general, who makes all disbursements, makes report that there was received from the State during the year $16,000. There was expended for the Adjutant general's department, $651 10; Quartermaster General's department, $251 85; Inspector General's department, $283 45; encampment, $4,971 30; brigade and regimental headquarters, $500; appropriation of $250 each to 30 companies, $7,500; total, $14,542.73. The strength of the force is as follows: General staff, 22; brigade staff 8; First Regiment, 407; Second Regiment, 366; Third Regiment, 333; Fourth Regiment, 392; cavalry troop, 40; colored infantry company, unattached, 43; Naval Reserve 171; total, 1,782. The United States officers report to the War Department that the entire force can be mobilized for service at Raleigh or at Greensboro in 15 hours, at Charlotte 20 hours, at Weldon 19 hours, at Norfolk 23 hours, and at Wilmington 16 hours.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

A regular pitched battle took place between farmers of this State and of Tennessee near the State line in Madison county. Fourteen were wounded, six of whom have died. ——Robbers made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Bank of Eastern Arkansas, at Forest City. They got $300, but left $75,000 in the time lock safe. ——The Secretary of the Navy has made public the reports of Admiral Benham and Minister Thompson on the occurrences in the harbor of Rio last week. He has telegraphed to the admiral approval of his conduct and informed him that the future is left to his discretion. ——A young man named Anderson, employed as a messenger in the Treasury Department has been detected in stealing silver dollars from the vaults in which are stored about $8,000,000. His stealings amount to almost $794, but to ascertain the exact amount 240 tons of silver dollars will have to be counted. ——The grand jury at Florence, S. C., investigated charges against Mr. John P. Coffin in regard to the Bank of the Carolinas. They ignored the charges, which is considered a complete vindication of Mr. Coffin. ——Since July 1, 1893, the expenses of the Government have exceeded the receipts by $46,000,000, though the expenses were $8,00C,000 less than for the same period of the last fiscal year. The public debt increased during January over $7,000,000. The total public debt is $965,142,525. ——The only casualty from the hostilities in Rio harbor last week was the accidental wounding of himself in the leg by Passed Assistant Paymaster Simpson, of the Detroit while getting ready for the expected battle. ——The steamer Garcia arrived at Liverpool from Norfolk with her cargo of cotton on fire. ——The Pall Mall Gazette reiterates its statement that Gladstone will soon resign. ——The President approved of the finding of the court-martial and Paymaster Sullivan has been dismissed from the navy. ——The caucus of the Mississippi Legislature decides that the candidates for United States Senator shall pay the per diem of members of the Legislature during the dead lock. ——The treasury statement for the first seven months of the present fiscal year shows a deficit of $46,000,000. ——The Federal Government has taken an appeal from the decision of the Circuit court in New York in the sugar trust cases. ——American vessels at Rio Janeiro are not interfered with now. ——The New York courts deny the petition of Mr. Hatch to be allowed to examine the books of the Nicaragua Canal company. ——A schooner was wrecked off London, Nova Scotia, and five of her crew were drowned. ——The mayor and town council of Darlington, have written a letter to Governor Tillman telling him that he has nothing to do with the way in which they administer the law in their town. ——Gladstone causes to be made a statement denying the rumor that he has decided to resign ——Two women, who have been victimizing the merchants of Jacksonville, have just been arrested in St. Louis. They are supposed to have been decoys of crooks who gathered at Jacksonville at the time of the fight. ——Two negroes robbed and murdered a man named Leguire, of South Carolina, near Titusville, Ga. ——W. A. Collier, president of the Appeal-Avalanche company, of Memphis, has brought suit to have the receivers removed on the ground of a consoiracy. The company has lost $9,000 in the last three months. The debts amount to $465,000. ——Rev. J. B. Newton, of Richmond, Va., has been elected assistant bishop of the diocese of Virginia. ——Near Fall River, Mass., a sleighing party of twenty-eight students was struck by a train and three were killed. ——The conduct of Admiral Benham has had a most salutary effect upon the action of the insurgents at Rio. ——A special to the Morning News of Savannah, from Ellaville, Ga., says: The shock to the people of Ellaville was great when it was announced on Monday morning that the Planters' bank had been burglarized and robbed of all its money, but it was nothing in comparison to the effect upon them when it was generally known a few days later that Cashier J. E. Clark, who was esteemed so highly by all the people, was most probably the perpetrator of the crime. He went to the nearest drug store and procured half an ounce of laudanum, pretending that he wanted it for toothache, which he swallowed as soon as he reached his room. He was shortly afterwards interviewed by three prominent bank officials to whom he confessed that he had taken the money and that the laudanum was taken with suicidal intent. An emetic was at once administered and the poison promptly expelled. ——Dr. Whitfield, superintendent of the Odd Fellows orphanage, has resigned. His successor will be elected March 1st. ——Congressman Wilson has called a meeting for to-day (February 8th) of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic clubs. ——The international cigar maker's union protests against the importation into Key West of Cuban cigars makers. Superintendent Stump says he will enforce the law. ——In Columbia, S. C., W. B. Meetze was shot by Davis Miller and the wound may prove fatal. Miller had testified against a defendant in a dispensary indictment and Meetze was cursing him. Five shots were exchanged between the men. ——A conspiracy exists in Columbia, it is said, to intimidate State's witnesses in dispensary cases. ——Deposits at the New York sub-treasury for purchase of new bonds amount to $11,000,000, and $1,500,000 in legal tenders and treasury notes have been deposited for which gold will be demanded for the purchase of bonds ——Newport News dock yards are the only ones in America large enough to accommodate the steamers New York and Paris. They will be repaired there. ——Peace reigns at Honolula. ——The tobacco house of William Eggert & Co., of Cincinnati and New York, is temporarily embarrassed and asks for time from its creditors. ——In Fayetteville, Tenn., a colored preacher named Cook was assassinated by another negro. ——The Morgan Line steamer Hanlan was burned January 23rd at Bluefields, Central America. ——The New York State Senate is in a queer muddle with two officers and a court injunction against calling the name of one of the Senators. ——Admiral Da Gama's situation grows worse daily. The younger officers of his are urging him to attack the American fleet. ——Yellow fever is increasing in Rio. ——The House Committee on Banking agreed to an unfavorable report on the bill to repeal the tax on State bank circulation. ——Near Luverne, Ala., Mr. and Mrs. Bush were murdered in their bed by unknown persons.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1894.

Victory is in sight. It has been a hard fight and it is not yet quite done with, but victory is in sight, and next Thursday—the time of taking the vote was postponed in order to allow two days for the dabate on the income tax amendment—the Wilson tariff bill will be passed by the House and it will include the income tax. There has never been a moment of doubt in the minds of Chairman Wilson and the democrats who have been associated with him in leading this fight as to final success, and the number of doubters has been gradually lessening since the democratic caucus of last week endorsed the proposition to make the income tax an amendment to the Wilson bill. There are some hard fighters among the democrats who have refused to be bound by the action of the caucus and the opening of the debate on the income tax amendment to-day shows a bitter state of feeling, which will probably result in lessening the majority by which the Wilson bill will be passed by about twenty votes, but the object long sought for will be obtained; it will be passed.

The few amendments adopted, aside from those approved by the Ways and Means Committee, bears out the prediction I made when the bill was first reported. Only two amendments—that changing the date which the free wool clause shall take effect upon, (was afterwards changed for a committee amendment naming August 2, 1894,) and that abolishing the sugar bounty and putting refined sugar on the free list—of importance which were opposed by the committee were adopted by the House, while the committee succeeded in defeating proposed amendments strongly backed to change the following clauses of the bill: coal, iron ore, steel rails, tin plates, agricultural products, cotton, salt, lumber, besides a number of lesser importance. Complete printed copies of amended bill were on the desks of members to-day for the first time.

"It's an ill wind" etc., while the friends of the Wilson tariff bill regret that the condition of Senator McPherson's health would not permit him to remain in Washington and perform the arduous duties that pertain to his membership of the sub-committee of the Senate Finance committee, which will have charge of the tariff bill as soon as it passes the House and is sent over to the Senate, they rejoice that so staunch a tariff reformer as Senator Mills, of Texas, will take his place on the sub-committee. The experience of Senator Mills in preparing and getting the Mills bill through the House several years ago made him a tariff expert and will make him a valuable addition to the committee.

The democratic Senators made it plain to their republican colleagues that they intend to pass the bill for the repeal of the odious election laws, although disposed to allow the opponents of the bill all the time they can reasonably desire to talk against it, by promptly defeating the motion of Senator Chandler, who has been allowed to pose as the leader of the republicans in the debate, to postpone further consideration of the bill to December.

Representative Bailey's resolution expressing the belief that the Secretary of the Treasury has no legal authority to use the proceeds of bonds sold under the resumption act for any other purpose than that stated in the act has been favorably reported to the House from the Judiciary committee and Mr. Baily will endeavor to get a vote on it after the tariff has been disposed of. Secretary Carlisle does not agree with Mr. Bailey. On the contrary, he contends that he can legally use every dollar that is in or may come into the Treasury that is "otherwise unappropriated," to meet the obligations of the government. The bonds will be issued this week, unless the attempt that is being made to-day by lawyers in the employ of the Knights of Labor to secure an injunction from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to prevent the sale of the bonds, shall succeed, and that nobody expects.

It is understood from a trustworthy source that President Cleveland has tendered the position of public printer to Mr. F. A. Crandall, of Buffalo, N. Y., and that Mr. Crandall has accepted it. The same authority says that the nomination will probably not go to the Senate until that of Mr. Peckham to the Supreme Court vacancy shall have been acted upon.

Two of the regular appropriation bills—Pensions and District of Columbia—have been reported to the House. The pension appropriation carries $151,581,570, which is about $15,000,000 less than the appropriation made at the last session of Congress. The appropriation for the District of Columbia is nearly $2,000,000 less than the estimates of the District authorities. All of this session's appropriations will be cut in the economical style.

Ancient Titles.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Jewish title rabbi means master or teacher.

The most dignified title among the Hollanders was Stondtholder.

The word captain, so often used in the Bible, simple means officer.

The name Ptolemy was adopted as a title by the latter kings of Egypt.

The shah of Persia pretends to date his title back a thousand years.

Moses appointed judges for the Jews to aid him in the administration of justice.

The Jewish scribes were the lawyers, registers and notaries public of their nation.

The most splendid and substantial title of the middle ages was that of dodge in Venice.

Within the Party.

The Messenger has insisted and will continue to insist that it is the part of wisdom, safety and self-interest for all Democrats to stand firmly by the old party of constitutional limitations, local self-government and the people. It urges and implores all Democrats to stand by the old ship and never lower much less desert the old flag. All reforms,—all efforts at reform—all plans looking to reform must be done within the party.

The very greatest calamity that can possibly befall this magnificent Republic,—in whose perpetuity and purity are centred all the hopes, joys, and prosperity of the people—would be to break to pieces and scatter the membership of the old party of Jefferson and Jackson and Jefferson Davis. We believe this deep down in our soul. Let the party of the Union—the party of the people—the party of a free republican, democratic Government working within fixed limitations under a written law, be dismembered, broken, disintegrated, destroyed, and there will be left no well organized party to meet the aggressions of the Money Power and fight it at every step of invasion and of complete dominancy; there will be left no great constitutional party to battle for the people's rights against the tools of Monopoly and the aggressions and usurpations of the Congress or the Executive or both. Cleave down the Democratic party and a dark night of chaos and wrong and oppression will set in, and perhaps never more shall the light of genuine liberty flood our land. Liberty cloven down and it may seek a home in some other land, under some other sky.

The Messenger holds that the vindication of the people, the redress of genuine grievances, the safety of free institutions, a return to public economy in all departments of the Government depend upon an united, patriotic, determined, aggressive Democratic party—discarding all vicious political methods, keeping the ballot free from corruption and intimidation, with no Force bills to awe and control for any party. In that sign will the Democracy triumph.

A large majority of the *white* electors in this country are Democrats, opposed to protection, which is downright "robbery" in essence and in practice; opposed to all Force bills; opposed to all attempts to demonetize, to practically destroy silver, the coin of the Constitution; opposed to all class legislation; opposed to the reign of Plutocracy and to all politicians who catch their inspiration, instruction and policy from the Money Power.

So thinking, so believing, the Messenger has no other purpose or plan or desire than to save the party from all enemies, from all detriment, from the slightest sign of disintegration or division. It believes that the success of the Democratic party in North Carolina depends mainly on wise, honorable, elevated leadership. If the machine controls defeat will be inevitable. There are enough Democrats at this hour in this State who will not submit to machine contral and manipulation to bring a great defeat. So it is the part of wisdom as well as patriotism for all men who are anxious to serve and to save North Carolina to get together and resolve that from the nettle danger shall be plucked the flower safety, and that this shall be done by open, just reputable plans upon which the light of the noon-tide sun may shine without bringing any blush of shame. No dark-lantern arrangements are needed by the white man's party in North Carolina.

Reform within the party under wise leadership—that is the demand of the times.

How to Shock Corn.

There are various ways of building a shock, says C. F. Curtis in Rural Life, but we have settled down to one of two ways, depending upon the corn and other conditions, viz: the solid shock or the standing shock built close around a jack. The former is made by placing the first armful flat on the ground, the next across it at right angles, and followed by filling in the angles and building up solid from the ground, keeping as much of the fodder corn from coming in contact with the ground as possible. The jack used in the second method is made from a 2x4 scantling 14 feet long with two legs supporting one end about four feet from the ground; the other end rests on the ground and about 3½ feet from the upper end put a 4-inch fence board 7 feet long through a mortised hole in the scantling. Let the intersection of the board and the scantling be the center of the shock and make a good big solid one and bind it tight at the top. When the shock is finished remove the jack by sliding the board out first and you will then have a large well-built shock partially quartered permitting the access of sufficient air to prevent the fodder from spoiling even if quite green. I had some fears when I began to use this method that the jack would leave the shock too open and cause it to bleach and take water, but it does not. Corn may be put up in this manner as green as it ever need be cut if not wet with dew and it will come out in perfect condition.

The other method is not so satisfactory if the crop is somewhat green, and it has the further disadvantage of being more subject to the ravages of field mice, but it beats the old plan of tying the tops of four hills together for a foundation.

The longest reach of railway without a curve is claimed to be that of the new Argentine Pacific Railway from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes. For 211 miles it is without a curve, and has no cutting or embankment deeper than two or three feet.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Great Spanish Orator.

Madrid Letter in New York Examiner.

Through the courtesy of our able and distinguished American minister, we secured a seat in the cortes or congress to study the Castilian eloquence and orator who seldom interrupts himself in the middle of a sentence to seek for a word, as a member of the English parliament so often does. In dress they are as tidy as any politicians we have ever seen. This ideal orator of the Spanish-speaking people is Castelar, who was once president of their short-lived republic. This is one idol of which Madrid and all Spain are very justly proud. The president always knows beforband when he is going to speak and pre-arranges the hour. The papers announce the probability the evening before. Standing room is in demand, the tribunes are crowded, and the deputies are all in their places. Before speaking, he is restless, and cannot keep quiet. He enters the chamber, leaves it, goes into the library, and turns over the leaves of a book, rushes into the cafe, takes a glass of water, is seized with the fever, and fancies that he has lost his power of speech, that it will be laughed at and hissed; not a single lucid idea of his speech remains in his head; he has confused and forgotten everything. "How is your pulse?" his friends ask, smilingly.

When the solemn moment arrives he takes his place with bowed head, trembling and pallid as a man condemned to death, resigned to lose in a single speech, the glory acquired with so many years of fatigue. At that moment even his enemies feel pity for his condition.

He rises, gives a glance around him, and says: "Senores!" He is saved; his mind grows clear, his courage returns and his speech comes back to him like a forgotten air; the appalling audience disappears; he sees nothing but his own gestures, hears nothing but his own voice, and feels naught but the irresistiole flame that burns within him and the mysterious force that sustains and upholds him. The very walls of the building disappear and he soars like the condor when its shadow falls upon the tallest peaks of the Andes.

He speaks by the hour and not a deputy leaves the room, no one moves in the tribunes, not a voice interrupts him, not a gesture disturbs him; not even when he breaks the regulation has the president sufficient courage to interrupt him. He displays at his ease the picture of his republic, clothed in white and crowned with roses, and the monarchists dare not protest, for so clothed they, too, find it beautiful. He thunders, lightnings, sings, rages and gleams like fireworks and sits down in a storm of enthusiastic applause. Such is Castelar, professor of history in the university, a fruitful writer on politics, art and religion, and academician and one of the most entrancing orators of the nineteenth century.

Startling Figures.

Railroad men, and all others, will read with interest the annexed extract from an address delivered by Mr. E. A. Moseley at the recent Trainmen's Convention:

"To transact the business of the railways," said he, "there were required last year the services of 33,136 locomotives, of which 8,848 were employed in the passenger service, 17,559 in freight service and 6,729 in yard service and in service not specified. To perform the passenger traffic of this great country last year 28,876 cars were employed, and the freight service of the country gave employment to 966,988, and 36,910 cars were required in the service of the railways themselves.

Putting those figures in a more concrete and definite form the locomotives of the railways of the United States, if marsheled, with their tenders into a single line, would make a train 357 miles. With the passenger cars reported owned last year, we might make a train that would reach from Boston to within fifteen miles of Philadelphia.

"But the most wonderful figures are brought out by a similiar arrangement of cars in freight service. Placing these cars together in a continuous train, it seems almost incredible that this train would be 7,023 miles long, but so the figures make it appear, and, allowing the distance from Boston to San Francisco to be 3,000 miles, our train of freight cars would reach from Boston to San Francisco, from San Francisco back to Boston and from Boston again as far West as Chicago. What tonnage they would move at a single load I leave to you to conceive if you can."—Ex.

The Earth's Motion Made Visible.

In the December issue of Popular Astronomy, Eliza A. Bowen shows how the earth's revolution may be made manifest to the eye. Dr. L. Swift, in Popular Astronomy, says: Place on the floor of a room free from tremors and air currents a good sized bowl nearly filled with water and sprindle over the surface of the water an even coat of lycopodium powder, and across this make a narrow black line of pulverized charcoal. Place the bowl so that the black line shall coincide with a crack in the floor, or, if the room be carpeted, lay a stick upon the floor exactly parallel with the mark. After a few hours it will be found that the line is no longer parallel with the stationary object, but has moved from east to west, proving that, during this interval, the earth has moved from west to east.

The reason appears to me to be that the solid floor has with the earth and bowl moved from west to east, and so has the water also, but at a slower rate, as there is a slight inertia, of which the yielding liquid does not instantly partake, to be overcome. It will be seen that the line of charcoal mark always moved from east to west.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Horace Greely and Jefferson Davis' Bond.

The Southland.

In the year 1867, Horace Greeley signed the bond of Jefferson Davis in open court in Richmond, Va. After two years of the most brutal, inhuman treatment the world ever saw, outside of Siberia, Jefferson Davis stood at last free and among his own people. The burst of indignation that fell upon Greeley's head poured down upon him like an avalanche from the North and West, and a weaker man would have fallen beneath it. Amid it all he stood erect. It was proposed at the time to expel him from the Union League Club, of New York. From an old magazine, we copy this letter—one of the most remarkable documents that remain to us from that dark and gloomy period. Greeley addressed it to the officers of the Union League Club. It was as follows:

"I shall not attend your meeting this evening. * * I do not recognize you as capable of judging, or even fully comprehending me. You evidently regard me as a weak sentimentalist, misled by a maudlin philosophy. I arraign you as narrow minded blockheads, who would like to be useful to a great and good cause, but do not know how. Your attempt to base a great, enduring party on the heated wrath necessarily engendered by a bloody civil war, is as though you should plant a colony on an iceberg which had somehow drifted into a tropical ocean. I tell you here that out of a life earnestly devoted to the good of human kind, your children will recollect my going to Richmond and signing the bail bond as the wisest act, and that it did more for freedom and humanity than all of you were competent to do, though you had lived to the age of Methuselah. I ask nothing of you, then, but that you proceed to your ends in a brave, frank, manly way. Don't sidle off into a mild resolution of censure, but move the expulsion which you proposed, and which I deserve, if I deserve any reproach whatever. * * I propose to fight it out on the line that I have held from the day of Lee's surrender. So long as any man was seeking to overthrow our government, he was my enemy; from the hour in which he laid down his arms, he was my formerly erring countryman."

Mr. Greeley was not expelled. The bail bond of Jefferson Davis was signed by Mr. Greeley, May 13, 1867.

Well Guarded.

There are certain articles in the National Museum which no thief, however clever, could steal without raising a wild cry of alarm and calling around him a cordon of Watchmen. The more valuable articles are skillfully connected with burglar alarms which cannot be touched without ringing a loud bell. The Grant collection is protected in this manner. Underneath the shelves on which the swords, shoulder straps, coins, medals, and other trophies of the distinguished general are placed runs a network of wires. If any article is moved, or if the door of the case in which they are exhibited be opened, it will be known immediately in the office of the superintendent of the building, and the exact location of the invasion noted on an electric board. This protection is placed over all the articles which can have much attraction for the light-fingered, or which could readily be disposed of for money if stolen. At night the museum building is burglar proof. If any robbers should set foot within its precincts, he would make the biggest mistake of his life. Not only do the guards patrol the halls so systematically that it would be next to impossible to escape their vigilance, but on every door and window there is a little contrivance so that if it be opened unlawfully, an alarm will ring and call the attention of the officers to the intrusion. The floors of the vast building are threaded with a network of burglar-wires, so that by night as well as by day the large and valuable collections are as safe as if stored in a banker's vault.—*Washington Post.*

Irish Wit and Courtesy.

Scottish American.

The sudden gust of wind took a parasol from the hand of its owner, and a lively Irishman, dropping his hod of bricks, caught the parachute.

"Faith, ma'am, said he, "if you were as strong as you are handsome, it would not have gotten away from you."

"Which shall I thank you for first—the service or the compliment?" asked the lady smilingly.

"Troth, ma'am," said Pat, again touching the place where once stood the brim of what once was a beaver, "that look of your beautiful eyes thanked me for both."

A Great Explosion!

In these days of gunpowder, dynamite, giant powder, and the like, tremendous explosions are no rarity, but the greatest explosion of modern times is, without doubt, thas of the "old-school" idea that Consumption it incurable. Thousands of lives have been sacrificed to this mistaken notion. Modern research has established the fact that Consumption is a scrofulous disease of the lungs, and that there is one remedy which will positively eradicate it from the system—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Of course, there were in the olden times many who would have pronounced modern explosives instruments of witchcraft; but there are, fortunately, few today who do not acknowledge that the "Golden Medical Discovery" is the one sovereign remedy for *all* scrofulous diseases, and Consumption is one of them.

Death of George W. Childs.

Wil. Messenger.

The American people generally will regret to hear of the death of this excellent American citizen, one of the benefactors of his race. He died Saturday at his home in Philadelphia after several days illness, not at first regarded as serious. George William Childs was born in Baltimore 12th of May, 1829. He was therefore in the 64th year of his age. He had a fair education in his boyhood. He went to Philadelphia when 14 years of age and spent the remainder of his useful, practical, benevolent life in that city. He was first a clerk in a book store, next had a small store of his own, next published books, and when 21 years old was the head of the firm of Childs & Peterson. He published some useful and important books, made a success of it, and in 1864, retiring, he became the owner of the Public Ledger. He soon made it successful, and with it made a fortune. His riches neither spoiled his natural kindness of heart nor dried up the fountain of his benevolence. He used it wisely and well, and became the best friend of the printers this country has known. His benefactions were very numerous and he delighted in acts of liberality and kindness. He provided for the faithful and deserving men who long worked for him and became old in his service. The list of charities is long, and Philadelphia has never had a citizen more worthy of commemoration in stone than this generous, kindly, amiable, sympathetic man, who has just passed away. He had an elegant and costly residence at which he delighted to entertain distinguished foreigners and many of his choicest American friends. He put a monument over the remains of Edgar A. Poe and Leigh Hunt, two choicest literary spirits and men of genius. He put a memorial window in the famous English Abbey in commemoration of George Herbert and William Cowper, and paid largely to putting a similar window for the Irish poet, Tom Moore.

Mr. Childs in his latter years published articles upon distinguished men, and was somewhat ambitious of literary achievement. He was nothing great beyond business success, but he was pure and noble and good. Peace to his gentle, gracious spirit. Heaven's benison upon his household. Long will his memory be cherished among other generous and worthy benefactors of their race on this continent.

Startling of True.

In a recent report upon the condition of the streets of London, an English engineer gives some rather startling information. He says that many of the streets are paved with wood blocks, held on a stratum of concrete, which forms a sort of arch across the street. This concrete has become very hard, so that it is quite capable of sustaining the traffic without the support of the earth beneath it; and it seems that in course of years the soil, which is loose and soft, has settled away from beneath it, so that, for example, in Oxford street it was found, in making some repairs, that a man could crawl in between the underside of the concrete arch forming the substratum of the pavement and the surface of the soil under it. The space between the concrete and the soil is found to be filled with a mixture of gas, which has escaped from the street mains and air; and if the mixture should attain explosive proportions, which might easily happen, a short circuit of an electric current or an incautious excavation, might result in blowing the street into the air.

Since the beginning of the century France has fallen from the second to the fourth place in point of population among European countries.

"I don't like the breath of that stove!" exclaimed little Ethel one day when the gas was escaping from the sitting-room stove. Coal-gas is like the 'perfumes of India," compared with the breath of a person afflicted with catarrh, but among many other symptoms the sense of smell is often deadened, so the sufferer is unconscious of the offensiveness of his presence. Why any one *will endure* such a painful, dangerous and offensive disease, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—costing only 50 cents—will cure the most stubborn case, is one of the many mysteries. The proprietors are so confident of the success of this Catarrh Remedy, that they offer to forfeit $500 for any case of catarrh they cannot cure. It would be suicide for their remedy, for them to make this offer, unless they understood its exact power.

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Too High Pressure.

In these days of keen competition in every line, when the business man is compelled to bend his intellect and every energy to the success of his business; the clerk, bookkeeper, professional man and laborer, to drive themselves at a terrific rate, there can be but one result—an explosion, which if not resulting in immediate death, leaves them with shattered brains and bodies. They are running at too high pressure. The strain is too great. Something must and does give way. This is equally true of women. Though their sphere is more limited, they have their daily burdens, frets, and worries, and the results are the same as with their stronger companions.

This condition is growing worse every day. The rapidity of its increase is awful to contemplate. Our homes, hospitals, and insane asylums are full of these unfortunates, and are being crowded still further. There is but one solution of the matter. Recognize the importance of the situation at once, and take the necessary measures to overcome it. If you have failing memory hot flashes, dizziness, nervous or sick headache, biliousness, irritability, melancholy, sleeplessness, fainting, nervous dyspepsia, epilepsy, etc., know that any one of these is but a symptom of the calamity that may befall you, and even though you have used so-called remedies and treated with reputable physicians with little or no benefit, give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine a trial. It is the only remedy that may be depended upon for nervous disorders.

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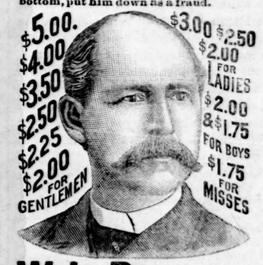

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E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., FEB'Y 8, 1894.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Elsewhere we print a picturesque account of the remarkable scenes attending the passage in the House of Representatives last Thursday of the tariff reform measure known as the Wilson bill. This bill is by no means ideally perfect, nor does Mr. Wilson himself, or those associated with him in urging it upon the House, claim that it is the end which they are aiming at. But it is a decided step in the right direction; and the fact that it passed in the very teeth of the protected interests, grown bolder by their recent success in forcing the gold standard upon the country, no doubt accounted for the altogether unprecedented scenes which witnessed its passage.

In the course of his remarkable speech, Mr. Wilson happily said:

The Democratic party is courageously and earnestly moving in the fight to-day for tariff reform. Whenever that party is able to cut loose from local interests and put the general interest alone in its eyes, we will reach the goal of freedom and will give to the people a government that no other people have ever enjoyed. On our own side, the argument is made by some members that this tariff bill will create a deficit, and, therefore, ought not to be passed. In the name of common sense, how could you ever pass a tariff reform bill if you don't reduce the taxes ex sting under the law that you seek to reform. If you take up the history of free trade in England you will find that as the free list increased the revenue increased also. In that country the taxable list was cut down from twelve hundred to seven articles, and the revenue was as great from the seven as from the twelve hundred.

A tax on personal as well as corporation incomes has been incorporated in the bill, and is expected to yield forty-five of the seventy-five millions of anticipated deficiency, as calculated upon the volume of present importations. The other thirty millions must be met by economy, or by increased revenue from the increase of importations stimulated by low duties As long as Republican extravagance and Republican protection and pension laws have compelled the Federal government to resort to the unusual expedient of an income tax, we think it a pity the tax wasn't made heavier, so that the customs duties might be reduced to a point even below the maximum revenue rate.

Following is an analysis of the vote on the passage of the bill:

These Democratic members voted for the bill:

Abbott, Anderson, Alexander, Allen, Arnold, Bailey, Baldwin, Bankhead, Barnes, Barwig, Bell, of Texas; Beltz hoover, Berry, Black, of Georgia; Black, of Illinois; Blanchard, Bland, Boatner, Bower, of North Carolina; Branch, Brawley, Breckinridge, of Arkansas; Breckinridge, of Kentucky; Bretz, Brickner, Brookshire, Brown, Bryan, Bunn, Burnes, Bynum, Cabiness, Caminetti, Cannon, of California; Capehart, Caruth, Catchings, Causey, Claney, Clark, of Missouri; Clark, of Alabama; Cobb, of Alabama; Cobb, of Missouri; Cockran, Cockerell, Coffeen, Compton, of Connecticut; Coombs, Cooper, of Florida; Cooper, of Indiana; Cooper, of Texas; Cornish, Cox, Crain, Crawford, Culbertson, Dearmond, Deforest, Denson, Dinsmore, Dockery, Donovan, Dunn, Dunphy, Durborrow, Edmunds, Ellis, of Kentucky; English, Enloe, Epes, Erdmann, Everett, Fielder, Fithian, Forman, Fyan, Geissenhainer, Goldzier, Goodnight, Gorman, Grady, Gresham, Griffin, Hall, of Missouri; Hall, of Minnesota; Hammond, Hare, Harriss, Harter, Hatch, Hayes, Heard, Henderson of N. C.; Hines, Holman, Hooker, of Miss.; Houk, of Ohio; Hudson, Hunter, Hutcheson, Ikirt, Johnson, of Ohio; Jones, Kilgore, Kribbs, Kyle, Lane, Lapham, Latimer, Lawson, Layton, Lester, Lisle, Livingston, Lockwood, Lynch, Maddox, Magner, Maguire, Mallory, Marshall, Martin, of Indiana, McAleer, McCreary, McCullogh, McDannold, McDearmond, McEttrick, McGann, McKaig, McLaurin, McMillan, McNagny, McRae, Meredith, Money, Montgomery, Morgan, Moses, Mutchler, Neill, Oates, O'Neill, Outhwaite, Paschal, Patterson, Paynter, Pearson, Pendleton, of Texas; Pendleton, of West Virginia; Pigott, Raynor, Reilly, Richards, Richardson, of Michigan; Richardson, of Tennessee; Ritchie, Robbins, Rusk, Russell, of Georgia; Ryan, Sayers, Shell, Snodgrass, Somers, Springer, Stallings, Stockdale, Stone, of Kentucky; Strait, Swanson, Talbert, Talbott, Tarsney, Tate, Taylor, of Indiana; Terry, Tracey, Tucker, Turner, Turpin, Tyler, Warner, Washington, Weadock, Wells, Wheeler, of Alabama; Whiting, Williams, of Illinois; Williams, of Mississippi; Wilson, of West Virginia; Wise, Wolverton, Woodard and Speaper Crisp—196.

These are the Democrats who voted against the bill:

Franklin Barlett, of New York; Cornelius A. Cadmus, of New Jersey; Timothy J. Campbell, of New York; James A. Covert, of New York; Amos J. Cummings, of New York; Robert C. Davy, of Louisiana, Thomas J. Geary, of California; Charles D. Haines, of New York; Joseph C. Hendrix, of New York; Adolph Meyer, of Louisiana; Charles H. Page, of Rhode Island; Andrew Price, of Louisiana; Samuel M. Robertson, of Louisiana; S. J. Schermarhorn, of New York, Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennaylvania; Daniel E. Sickles, of New York; Louis Sperry, of Connecticut—17.

This is the Democratic member who was absent and unaccounted for:

Moses T. Stevens, of Massachusetts.

The Populists who voted for the bill are:

Baker, of Kansas; Bell, of Colorado; Boen, Davis, Kem, McKeighan, Pence and Simpson—8.

This Populist voted against the bill:

Francis G. Newlands.

The Republicans who voted against the bill were:

Adams, of Kentucky; Adams, of Pennsylvania; Aitken, Aldrich, Apsley, Avery, Babcock, Baker, of New Hampshire; Bartholdt, Belden, Bingham, Blair, Bonteille, Bowers, of California; Broderick, Brosius, Bundy, Burrows, Caldwell, Cannon, of Illinois; Chickering, Childs, Cogswell, Cooper, of Wisconsin; Cousius, Curtis, of Kansas; Curtis, of New York; Dalzell, Daniels, Dingley, Dolliver, Doolittle, Draper, Ellis, of Oregon; Fletcher, Funk, Funston, Gardner, Gear, Gillet, of New York; Gillett, of Massachusetts; Grosvenor, Grout, Hager, Hainer, Harmer, Hartman, Hougen, Heiner, Henderson, of Ill.; Henderson, of Iowa; Hepburn, Hermann, Hicks, Hilburn, Hitt, Hooker, of N. Y.; Hopkins, of Illinois; Hulick, Hull, Johnson, of Indiana; Johnson of North Dakota; Joy, Kiefer, Lacey, Lefever, Linton, Loud, Loudenslager, Lucas, Mahon, Marsh, Marvin, McCall, McCleary, McDowell, Meiklejohn, Mercer, Moon, Morse, Murray, Northway, Payne, Perkins, Phillips, Pickler, Post, Powers, Randall, Ray, Reed, Rayburn, Robinson, of Pennsylvania; Russell, of Connecticut; Scranton, Settle, Shaw, Sherman, Smith, Stephenson, Stone, Charles W., of Pennsylvania; Stone, William A., of Pennsylvania; Storer, Strong, Tawney, Taylor, of Tennessee, Thomas, Updegraff, Van Voorhis, of New York; Van Voorhis, of Ohio; Wadsworth, Walker, Wanger, Waugh, Wever, Wheeler, of Illinois; White, Wilson of Ohio; Wilson, of Washington; Woomer, Wright, of Massachusetts; Wright, of Pennsylvania—122.

These members were absent on account of illness or were paired:

Democrats—Brattan, Graham, Sipe—3

Republicans—Hopkins, of Pennsylvania; Houk, of Tennessee; Milliken, of Maine; Sweet, of Idaho—4.

The totals show 204 votes for the bill to 140 against it, with eight not voting and three vacancies.

VANCE IN FLORIDA.

A letter received recently in this city, says that Senator Vance is gaining in health and strength daily at the beautiful Tampa Bay hotel, where he and Mrs. Vance are sojourning. He has evidently recovered his spirits, too, for he is reported as saying to Mr. Plant that when he arrived he could not sleep on his left side at all, but now, like a true politician, he could lie on both sides!

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says that the "absence from ill health of Senator Vance will be seriously felt in the tariff debate, as the Democrats in the Senate are weaker than the Republicans in first-class talent skilled in economic science" What a revelation that is. How the party cries out for the help of his great brain, sound judgment and highly trained faculties, when the pinch comes! But why should not all his Democratic colleagues be "skilled in economic science"? It takes time and wearing work (such as that which has sent Vance to Florida, now), to become skilled in the intricate details of enonomic science, the science whose proper presentation in Congress chiefly concerns the material well-being of the people. But is not that a nobler way to use the talent which God and the People have bestowed, than to fritter away one's time, as some Democrats are said to have done, in wire-pulling and patronage dispensing? We think so, and it is because the people think so, that all the shafts of calumny, so thickly showered upon the sick man now, fall harmless.

It is probable that the great Carolinian will be back in his seat in two or three weeks, invigorated by his Southern trip, and in time to render great service before the Senate tariff debate is well under way.

THE STATE BANK TAX.

It is a matter of very great regret that the bill to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues failed to secure a favorable report from the House Committee on Banking and Currency. The resolution to report was defeated by a vote of 9 to 8. An analysis of the vote shows the sectional cleavage on financial and economic questions which is driving the South and West closer and closer together.

The affirmative votes were those of Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) Cobb, (Dem., Mo.,) Culberson, (Dem., Texas,) Ellis, (Dem., Ky.,) Cobb, (Dem., Ala.,) Johnson, (Dem., Ohio,) Black, Dem., Ga.,) Hall, (Dem., Mo.,) The negative votes were cast by Springer, (Dem., Ill.,) Sperry, (Dem., Conn.,) Warner, (Dem., N. Y.,) Walker, (Rep., Mass.) Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) Henderson, (Rep., Ill.,) Russell, (Rep., Conn.,) Haugen, (Rep., Wis.,) Johnson, (Rep., Ind,)

The friends of the measure, however, hope to reverse the committee's action on the floor of the House. God speed them!

SCENE AT THE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The New York World's Washington correspondent gives a graphic account of the remarkable scenes attending the passage of the Wilson Tariff bill last Thursday, as follows:

It was a scene unparalleled in parliamentary history in America. The floor of the great Hall of Representatives had been thronged for hours. In the galleries, from the rail in front to the topmost crevice against the wall, human beings were packed until they suffocated. The seats were a solid mass of men and women. In the aisles they were squeezed tightly. In the doorways they were packed like hiving bees. Beyond, as far as the eye could see, the crowd filled the corridors. Within, there was the constant straining, groaning sound of a multitude in discomfort. From without came the tumult of tens of thousands more clamoring for admittance.

When people could stand the pressure no longer they were passed over the crowd in the galleries, and handed along over the heads of the mass in the corridors, until a place was found where they could reach the floor. It was the greatest crowd that had ever assembled in the Capitol.

At one time the crowd in the main gallery became so dense that it threatened to push over upon the floor the great clock that faces the Speaker.

WOMEN INVADED THE FLOOR.

In the gallery reserved for the friends of members, in the diplomatic and executive galleries, and even in the galleries for the general public, the brilliant costumes of women broke the dull monotony of the black garb of men. The pressure finally became so great for further admission that the rules of the House were set aside for the first time in the recollection of the oldest member and women were admitted to the floor during the debate. Hundreds of them in gay attire pressed around the members on every side, and even into the space each side of the Speaker's desk. They even took the seats of members, and presently were scattered all through the body of the hall. So wherever the eye fell, whether upon the dark band of humanity that belted the sides of the hall or upon the less densely populated floor, the scene was flecked with the white snow of drifted laces gleaming with the rich colors of silks or sparkling with the glint of diamonds.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Every class of American citizenship, from the highest to the lowest, was represented in the throng that had looked down through the tedious hours upon the floor. The other great countries of the world had their representatives in the diplomatic gallery. Across the long hall from them in the members' gallery, in the front seat set aside for the personal friends and family of the Speaker, his black garments with just a glint of red at the throat, his little red cap pushed far back on his gray head, his small, thin hands grasping the edge of the railing, bent forward until his fine, clean-shaven face dominated all that part of the assemblage, grimly eager, sat the Cardinal Gibbons.

"TOM" REED'S HIT.

So it had been for hours. The House had spent from 11 until 12 o'clock in tedious preliminaries. The Speaker at last had made his appearance, and the Tariff Reform bill had been reported by the Committee of the Whole to the full House. Tom Reed, cheered to the echo when he first appeared, and again when he rose to speak, had filled the hall for an hour and a half with the twang of his mellowly nasal voice, puncturing with ridicule and crushing with argument the presumed position of the friends of the bill. When he had finished the galleries had gone wild. Cheers and shouts of glee and derision at the Democrats had punctuated the tumultuous thunder of the applause.

Speaker Crisp had filled another hour with the clear, forcible blows of a logic that was unanswerable, exposing the weakness of the Republican position and the fallibility of the arguments of even the gentleman from Maine. The crowd had shouted and cheered at that, too, just as though they had all turned Democrats in sixty minutes.

CHAIRMAN WILSON.

It was well towards 2 o'clock when Chairman Wilson, of the Committee on Ways and Means, had arisen to make the closing speech of the debate. Nature never meant Mr. Wilson for an orator. Small and slight of build, and lacking entirely magnetism of appearance or dignity of presence, he was the last man in all that hall that any one would have picked out to thrill the jaded crowd. Even the little three-feet-around spot which could be cleared in the aisle to the right of the speaker by moving out the chair from the desk of Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, was big enough to give his little body full swing even in the most exciting moments of his speech. His plain black clothes hung awkwardly, almost shabbily, upon his bent form. His only tribute to the importance of the occasion was a few sprigs of lily-of-the-valley pinned upon his lapel.

The speech had not been a great effort. There had been no straining after effect, nor any florid ornamentation. He had thanked his colleagues on both sides of the House for the courtesy they had shown him during the long fight; he had touched lightly upon the various points made against the bill by Mr. Reed; he had taunted the Republicans, in a good-humored way, upon the inconsistency of their arguments and their position. Every sentence was polished and keen, but there had been no perceptible attempt to achieve anything more notable than a pleasant little speech to wind up a great debate, the final result of which was already assured.

HE LOOKED AT COCKRAN.

Then he referred to the fact that the bill had not been without opposition on the Democratic side of the House. Many gentlemen had been dissatisfied with one or another of its provisions. There had been threats even that some of them would not vote for the bill. Was it to be understood that Democratic Representatives would fail to support a measure which the great majority of their party in Congress, and out of it, had decided was necessary for the good of the whole people? He hoped not, he said, as he looked straight at Mr. Cockran, who sat directly behind him. Gentlemen must remember, he said, that it was not the record of a day that they were making, but the history of the progress of the nation. Had there been one in 1776 so base as to have wished to withhold his signature from the Declaration of Independence, what would have been that man's feelings when the Liberty bells clanged out the glad tidings of freedom on each recurring anniversary of the country's independence?

The galleries were becoming silent, the members on the floor stopped applauding and shifted about in their seats in expectancy. Without a perceptible effort the speaker had won the control of that audience. Small and bent and feeble as he was, he dominated the great assemblage. Men and women hung upon his words, and swayed back and forth in time with the swaying motion of his body. The packed throng in the press gallery grasped nervously at every word with feverish pencils. The women stopped their chatter and twisted their gloved hands tensely before them. Even the great Cardinal bent forward, his eyes flashing in the cold-gray mask of his face.

THE CHAIRMAN'S TRIUMPH.

In a few moments the climax was accomplished. There was no dragging of the attention on through period after period of rounded eloquence. Before the audience realized that the peroration had begun it had ended.

The full, mellow voice, grown somewhat hoarse through half an hour of talk, hardened and strengthened. It rang out firm and clear as he completed the suggestion which put into the minds of his hearers the verdict of history upon the event about to take place. Then he said: "The roll call on this bill will be the roll of honor, the roll of freedom, and, in the name of honor, in the name of freedom, I summon every Democratic member of this House to answer to the call."

It was like a match to powder; like an electric flash to a thundercloud. Instantly a flame ran over the crowded floor; instantly the packed galleries burst into a thunderstorm of applause. Wild shouts and cheers went up on every side. Men sprang to their feet and pressed forward as if they would have plunged over the railings. Wave after wave of applause swept through the galleries and over the floor. The shrill tones of women's voices gave a sharper accent to the tumult, and the brilliant colors of women's bonnets blossomed like straggling flowers over the black tempest of jumping and shouting men.

BORNE ON MEMBERS' SHOULDERS.

On the floor the excited Democratic members rushed from every direction towards the speaker, regardless of desks, chairs, women and every other obstacle. For a moment they tried to express their enthusiasm by shaking his hands, but that was too slow, and in another instant they seized him, bodily hoisted him upon their shoulders and bore him in triumph down the aisle, while the cheers and shouts redoubled. The modest dignity of Mr. Wilson was helpless until his captors were stopped by the crowd that pressed against the barriers all around the floor. There he managed to climb down from his perch in a state of great discomfiture, and either to conceal his embarrassment or from most unusual thoughtfulness, considering the circumstances, bent over to beg the pardon of a mother whose child had been knocked from her lap and upset by the mad rush of his Democratic admirers.

Veterans about the House agree that no such scene was ever before enacted upon the floor. Even at national conventions, which are supposed to be the stamping grounds par excellence of the great American enthusiast, there has probably never been so genuine a demonstration of feeling aroused by a bit of oratory.

THE FUGITIVE.

As we expected, Mr. Simmons, having overshot his mark in his assault on Senator Vance, has taken to the woods again He will not accept the OBSERVER's challenge to give the same publicity to the OBSERVER's charges against him as he gave to the Republican and Populist charges. As we suspected, it turns out that the latter were filed *after* Senator Vance had left for Florida. Now, *who* had them filed?

In all the political history of North Carolina there has been nothing so disgraceful as this attempt of Mr. Simmons to make the public believe that Vance—Vance, the embodiment of loyalty and straightforwardness—had filed Republican and Populist charges while still professing to be a Democrat.

We confess to unfeigned astonishment that those of our esteemed contemporaries who were tricked by Mr. Simmons into imputing disloyalty to Senator Vance, refrain from publishing the text of the charges which ten days ago they echoed Mr. Simmons's demand for the production of. We are sure they have overlooked this point.

As to Mr. Simmons himself, there is now no chance whatever of his confirmation. This is most fortunate, and makes it possible for the Democratic party to recover its supremacy in this State. A moment's reflection will show the absurdity of sacrificing the opportunity now offered of recovering our lost ground under Vance's leadership, for the sake of the so called "harmony" among those who voted the Democratic ticket under Mr. Simmons's leadership in 1892; *for the* 1892 *Democrats are* 14,000 *in a minority.* But *who* is going to bolt if the Senate of the United States prefers Vance to Simmons?

That is now squarely the issue—Vance or Simmons. In an unguarded moment Mr. Simmons disclosed his animus towards Vance. Those in his interest now proclaim that if Simmons is rejected Vance shall be defeated. The Democracy will take care of that. The first step is to break the prestige of the "machine" by rendering Mr. Simmons harmless.

Trouble Brewing for Mr. Simmons.

[Washington special to Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 7.]

It is difficult to get at the true facts, but there is strong talk here that serious trouble is brewing for Mr. Simmons, with the chances favoring an adverse report from the committee on the nomination. It is understood that if a vote had been taken to-day that result would have been reached. The friends of Mr. Simmons have no idea of withdrawing his name.

VANCE, THE BELOVED.

The Mighty People Beginning to Speak Out.

A distant subscriber sends us the following:

Editor Fayetteville Observer:

DEAR SIR:—* * * I take this opportunity to express to you my unqualified approval of the manner in which you have held aloft the banner of Democracy since you resumed the editorship of the OBSERVER; and especially to thank you for your very able and successful defense of Senator Vance and his course in the Elias and Simmons matter. 'Tis passing strange, indeed, that there can be found in all the State of North Carolina even one intelligent Democrat to impugn his motives, or to call in question Senator Vance's loyalty to the democratic party. He has done more for the good old State than any ten of her citizens besides. He has spent the ardor of his young manhood, the vigor of his prime, and the wisdom of his matured years, all for the betterment of his people; and it must deeply pain the great good heart of the grand old man to see so much of unkind and unjust criticism by the State press.

MURFREESBORO, N. C., Jan. 30, 1894.

Editor Observer:

* * * If I read the signs of the times correctly the confirmation of F. M. Simmons should be defeated. His conduct (if reported correctly) during the last campaign should be reprehended by all true Democrats.

The Messenger and Mr. Simmons.

[Wilmington Messenger.]

Our esteemed contemporary, the Charlotte Observer, is incorrect in the statement that the Messenger "had stated it as upon the highest authority that Senator Vance had preferred charges against Mr. Simmons." The Messenger's words were: "We have the highest authority for saying that the charges affecting Mr. Simmons have been in the sub-committee's hands for about three weeks, *placed there* by Senator Vance." We know that this was unintentional, for the Observer will be fair in any discussion. The charges brought by Maj. Hale ought to be copied by all papers that have been demanding that charges other than those brought by the Republicans and Populists should be given to the public. If the people can get the precise facts as to the Simmons controversy and the conduct of their public and party servants they will perhaps come to a right understanding and see who is right and who is wrong, and thus justice will be done to all. The facts are needed to clarify the public eye and to let the people see the whole matter in the white light of the truth. The Observer referring to Mr. Hale's charges, says this:

"It will be noted that these charges were not preferred by Senator Vance, but by one of his constitutents, and they are understood to relate exclusively to Mr. Simmons's alleged conduct of the Democratic convention of the third congressional district at Clinton in the summer of 1892 and to his action in regard to that matter. These are no doubt the same charges as those referred to by the Wilmington Messenger in an article appearing in that paper Thursday and copied in this paper yesterday. If we may undertake to state in a few words Mr. Hale's criticism of Mr. Simmons' action at Clinton it is, substantially, we think, that he saw, or supposed that he saw in the State chairman's management on that occasion a purpose, or desire, or disposition, to sacrifice the national for the State, congressional and local tickets."

When Mr. Simmons's course is fully understood by the Senate, and the reasons for any one's opposing his confirmation are in its possession, and then he is confirmed, he will have received an approval that will satisfy his tooters and admirers, but it will not blot out the record of his action at Clinton which was so much condemned by some of the most earnest Democratic papers in the State. It is a great offence to anonymous mud-slingers and eager organs of Simmons to question either his wisdom or greatness, and the game is to insult, malign and decry all who dare to say otherwise. But truth and right will come out ahead in the end it is to be hoped.

Attacks and Letters.

An anonymous writer in the Goldsboro Argus attacks us bitterly, and aims to render us a "very small potato" in the political patch indeed. We are such a miserable old fool we are the laughing stock of the Solomons in politics, are destitute of all decency and judgment and full of arrogance and spleen and bitterness and coarseness, and we are in mental decay and make "scandalous assaults" and all that, and we disgrace journalism and are cowardly and all because we have dared to question the qualifications of Simmons and denounce his unjustifiable course at Clinton.

Well, these are hard, cruel, malignant things to say. We forgive the youngster who threw that stone. It does not wound us in any way, not because we are insensible to insult or love to be hit, but because we believe it false and malignant and mean. Through decades it has fallen to our part to have some cruel things said of us. Innuendo, ridicule, contumely, personal affronts, unjust criticism often, unkind insinuations, have been our share. We have borne it all with whatever of resignation and dignity and consciousness of right we possessed, and in many cases have taken no notice of what was said. Some how, in the face of all this, we still live and have many friends, personal and political, and we hope yet to continue to command the respect and confidence of thousands of the virtuous and good people of our native State. We are grateful for these friends, for "no man liveth to himself."

Generally we can measure the size of an assailant, open or in mask, by the character and complexion of the cause he espouses. The very day that brought the vindictive attack of the youth under cover brought us two letters, from which we copy but a few lines. They are from men of unsullied reputations, fine education and not "in office" One is a Professor of Latin and Literature in a leading State college. He writes:

"I have been a regular reader of the Messenger for years. In my judgment it has always stood for what was best and purest in North Carolina journalism, a fearless defender of the character, and an earnest promoter of the best interest of our people."

With many thanks. We had rather have the kind and sympathetic indorsement of a man of the character and intelligence of the writer of that letter, than to have the compliments or praise of a regiment of fellows who are unable to give an editor credit for ordinary intelligence and honesty and purity of purpose, and assail him because he has the temerity to express his opinion of a perennial teat-sucker and office-hunter.

A gentleman, the peer of any man in character, writes this in a private letter and it is not from Maj. Hale or at his instance:

"A few solid shot in the fraudulent hull is all that is needed, and you are putting them there. You are right in maintaining pure Democratic principles. The press should speak out and the time has come to speak boldly."

Our friend will see that we are being fired into in a very personal way by the heelers of Simmons. If they do not use "solid hot" they know how to fling mud and insult. "But thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." We mean to try to do right, and to stand for the truth if we are assaulted daily by a dozen penny-a-liners. We suspect, if the truth was known, some of the persons attacking us have been the recipients of favors in the past from us.

TESTIMONIAL OF ESTEEM.

Employees of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway to General Manager Fry.

Greensboro Record.]

Just before the holidays employes of the C. F. & Y. V., desiring to show their love and esteem for Mr. J. W. Fry, General Manager of the company, ordered a beautiful silver service to be presented to him.

The house informed them that the pieces desired would have to be made to order, and so the matter was delayed, arriving last week.

Mr. Fry arrived here and on Saturday it was placed in his office, with the following note:

GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 23rd, '94.

Mr. J. W. Fry, General Manager, Greensboro, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor, which I assure you is one of the most pleasant privileges I have ever experienced, to present to you in behalf of the employes of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, this silver service as a slight testimonial of our esteem and friendly feeling for you personally, and our high respect for the admirable qualifications of one so peculiarly fitted to fill the high position of General Manager of a Railway, which has, since its reorganization, grown so dear to the hearts of its employes.

By your kind consideration for our welfare, your loyalty to our best interests and the fairness coupled with kindly feelings and justice with which you have treated us you have reared for yourself a monument in each and every one of our hearts, which shall endure as long as life and memory shall last.

Please accept from us then, as grateful subordinates, this service as a gentle reminder of our love and gratitude.

With best wishes for your personal and official success, I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. ALLEY, Chr'n Com.

To-day Mr. Fry replied as follows:

GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan 26, '94.

Mr. G. W. Alley, Chr'n of the Com., etc.:

MY DEAR SIR: —I was much surprised and gratified to find, on entering my office this morning, a beautiful silver service accompanied by your most kind and courteous letter presenting it in behalf of the Employes of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.

I cannot find words adequate to express my appreciation of this handsome gift and the motives which prompted its presentation: I can therefore only tender through you my heartfelt thanks for this token of friendship and esteem.

During the years we have served together it has ever been my endeavor to be considerate and just to all and it affords me much gratification to know by these testimonials that my efforts have not been altogether in vain.

In the conduct of the affairs of a railroad, it is essential to the best results, that there should be feelings of friendship and cordiality among all in the service, and an earnest purpose to work for the best interests of the Company; to know that these conditions exist here, and to believe that I have contributed to this desired end, even in a small degree, affords me untold pleasure.

In the operation of our road I have always had the hearty co-operation and support of the employes, and to them is largely due the success which has been attained.

Again, Mr. Alley, I desire to heartily thank you, and through you all the men, for this handsome service and these kind words of esteem, and to assure you that it will be my endeavor to promote the cordial relations now existing, and to work for the good of the road and those in its service.

Wishing you much success, and with kindest regards, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

J. W. FRY.

The service is a handsome one and from its looks must have cost between four and five hundred dollars.

The set consists of five pieces, with waiter and tongs, all made of sterling silver and enclosed in a handsome cabinet.

Its beauty is something marvelous.

Mr. Fry was of course surprised, but agreeably so.

The employes of the road have shown their appreciation of him in a very substantial manner, which no doubt is greatly appreciated.

For the Observer.

Mitchell and Corbett as seen by a Former Fayettevillian.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 29, 1894.

The great fight is over, for which and all other blessings may the Lord make us truly thankful, not for the fight, but for the fact of its being "done and over."

I have always denounced prize fighting as savage and degrading, hence I did not witness the "contest," but it naturally came about that I saw something of the principals, concerning whom a few words may be of interest to some of your readers.

Never since the appearance of Corbett and Mitchell (at different times) in the Opera House here, have I been able to understand how there could be any difference of opinion as to the result, and subsequent study of the men has fully sustained my first impressions.

The pugilists were arrested by Sheriff Napoleon Broward, immediately after the fight, and I strolled over to the County Court room to see the trial.

Mitchell was already there, surrounded by his British contingent and some local friends and sympathizers. He had a bruise on his left cheek bone, a cut across the bridge of his nose, and rather a subdued air.

Corbett soon strode in, industriously chewing gum like a graded school girl. He and his "crowd" took seats on the right of the hall opposite to Mitchell, and after some brief formalities the case was adjourned, the defendants to appear next Monday before the criminal court of record.

Thus was enacted a rather dramatic and somewhat touching little scene. Corbett bounced up, and gliding over to Mitchell, smiled pleasantly and extended his hand. Mitchell rose promptly and they cordially "shook," then followed a lot of labial exercise, but on account of the buzz and hum, I could not distinguish the words until I read them in next mornings paper, but I had a good opportunity of "sizing up" the two men. As to height and size they may be compared to Joe Underwood and Willie McDuffie. Mitchell is every inch an athlete, and is evidently possessed of terrific hitting powers; but he seems to lack flexibility, and is almost clumsy in contrast with the Californian's pantherish elastic grace. Corbett is the most perfect specimen of physical manhood I have ever seen, and will probably be the prince of the prize ring for many years to come.

J. E. H.

The Supreme court last Saturday granted licenses to the following thirty-four attorneys: L. J. Durham, Oxford; T. M. Huffman, Tarboro; T. C. Vandeveer, New York; W. W. Vass, Raleigh; L. I. Moore, Wilmington; H. W. Whedbee, Greenville; V. H. Boyden, Salisbury; O. H. Sumter, Hot Springs, Ark.; E. A. R. Kern, New York; J. H. Cooper, Asheville; W. D. Merritt, Roxboro; F. W. Thomas, Asheville; Walter Murphy, Salisbury; J. A. Narron, Selma; Frank Armfield, Monroe; J. R. McRary, Lexington; Weldon N. Smith, Raleigh; Charles Wildes, Raleigh; Plato Collins, Kinston; Brevard Nixon, Charlotte; A. Lassiter, Aulander; E. Y. Webb, Shelby; H. R. Ferguson, Waynesville; B. A. Justice, Rutherfordton; L. V. Grady, Duplin Roads; J. F. Moore, Trinity Park; J. W. Pless, Hendersonville; L. C. VanNoppen, Durham; L. B. Capehart, Wake county; J. Y. Eaton, Vance county; E. W. Canady, Person county; S. J. Black, Mitchell county; W. H. Cox, Richmond county; Harrison Baird, Guilford county.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil cures *cramps* and *colic* and internal *neuralgia;* 40 and 75 cents. Sold at King Bros.

Japanese Liver Pellets are the best family medicine for liver complaint and constipation. 50 pills in vial 25 cents. Sold at King Bros.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia

Mental depression, wakefulness, lost manhood caused by errors of youth or later excesses quickly cured by Magnetic Nervine. Guaranteed by King Bros.

An operation or injections of carbolic acid are extremely dangerous. Try Japanese Pile Cure. Positively guaranteed by King Bros.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

With pure, vigorous blood coursing through the veins and animating every fibre of the body, cold weather is not only endurable but pleasant and agreeable. No other blood medicine is so certain in its results as Ayer's Sarsaparilla What it does for others it will do for you.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Positive economy, peculiar merit and wonderful medicinal power are all combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. Hood's cures.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containg nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve,

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruses, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

S.S.S. ERADICATES BLOOD POISON AND BLOOD TAINT.

SEVERAL bottles of Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) entirely cleansed my system of contagious blood poison of the very worst type.
WM. S. LOOMIS, Shreveport, La.

S.S.S. CURES SCROFULA EVEN IN ITS WORST FORMS.

I HAD SCROFULA in 1884, and cleansed my system entirely from it by taking seven bottles of S. S. S. I have not had any symptoms since. C. W. WILCOX, Spartanburg, S. C.

S.S.S. HAS CURED HUNDREDS OF CASES OF SKIN CANCER.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

IsochronisM —OR— EXPERT WATCH MAKING.

MESSRS. WARREN PRIOR & SON have great pleasure in announcing the return —OF— Mr. B. F. GROHMAN,

who after twelve months spent with the leading Hartford, Connecticut, Jewellers, from whom he came to Messrs. Prior in 1890, has renewed his engagement with the latter.

Mr. GROHMAN was a pupil of the Messrs. Linderoth, of Stockholm, Sweeden, who secured the first prize at the World's Fair, Chicago, for Chronometers, and to-day are one of the few celebrated watch makers of the world. Mr. Grohman himself having been entrusted with the care of the Royal Time pieces in the Palace of the King of Sweeden. He is thoroughly equipped for the repair of delicate and complicated Watches and Clocks. His successful work when here before will be recalled by Messrs. Prior's numerous patrons in North and South Carolina.

2-1-94 tf

Isn't This Worth Investigating?

CONVINCER NO. 1.

"No medicine will give the permanent relief that the ELECTROPOISE does. In my own case of NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA it cured me after all else failed."
W. R. FRENCH, Wilmington, N. C.

Electropoise. "Cures when all else fails."

CONVINCER NO. 2.

"I got tired taking medicine and bought an ELECTROPOISE two years ago. It has done me an infinite amount of good. Am as well as ever in my life."
WM. E. WORTH, Wilmington, N. C.

We solicit correspondence and will be glad to furnish any information about the Electropoise. IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS.
66 ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR PILES BURNS SORE EYES WOUNDS SORES Headache AND ALL PAIN

Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 75 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FOR COLDS CUTS BRUISES SPRAINS SORE THROAT Catarrh AND AFTER SHAVING

LISTEN. Each week cut out the Art Coupon printed on the second page of our publication and send it to us with TEN CENTS IN STAMPS, and you will receive Portfolio No. 1, of "THE WORLD AND ITS PEOPLE BY SUNLIGHT," the famous work introduced by the noted scholar and writer, John Clark Ridpath, LL.D. Each portfolio will contain SIXTEEN pages and there will be TWENTY-SIX portfolios The whole series will make the MOST VALUABLE ART COLLECTION—such as cannot be procured in any other way. For your own pleasure and for the education of your children YOU SHOULD HAVE THE COMPLETE SERIES and you should seize the opportunity now. If you are already taking our publication, all you have to do is to save your coupons and pennies. If you are not a subscriber to our publication, send us your name and address and the paper will be sent to you prepaid for 4 cents per week; 17 cents per month; 2 dollars per year. Address all communication to OBSERVER, Fayetteville.

DO YOU KNOW THAT McMILLAN KEEPS JUST AS GOOD GROCERIES, BOTH STAPLE AND FANCY AS ANYBODY?

ARE YOU AWARE That he sells them at a close margin, gets rid of them rapidly, which enables him to keep Fresh Goods at all Times? WELL IT'S A FACT

If you have your interests at heart you'll call and examine his prices.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 8, 1894.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (1 inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month. Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising.—BLACKWOOD.

We Offer

The OBSERVER and the Atlanta Constitution one year for $2.00; the OBSERVER and the New York Times one year $2.25; and the OBSERVER and Home and Farm one year $2.00. Cash to accompany subscriptions in every case.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. H. H.—Presents, &c.
ROSE & LEAK—New Spring Goods.
B. R. HUSKE—The Ætna Insurance Co.
JOHN D. TAYLOR—Commissioner's Sale.
J. H. ZEILIN—Simmons Liver Regulator.
CROSS CREEK M'f'g Co.—Lumber for Sale.
WALTER WATSON—Hay, &c.—see Specials.
W. P. HARRISON & Co.—The Rapid Dish Washer.
OBSERVER—Home and Country Magazine—4th page.
A. E. RANKIN & Co.—Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c.

There are new houses going up all over the city, and yet, we suppose, Porter's census would say we had retrograded in the matter of population.

Hon. Wharton J. Green made the speech of welcome to the Burgesses' Corps and the New York officials on the occasion of the visit to Southern Pines last week.

Club Meeting.

The Reading Club will meet this (Thursday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, sharp, in the parlors of the Hotel LaFayette. A full attendance is particularly desired.

Dr. John Mitchell, Secretary of Board of Ministerial Education of Wake Forest College, preached a very strong sermon at the Baptist church last Sunday. He described the work of the Board and the good it is doing, and secured quite a good contribution towards its furtherance.

A Special Term.

The County Commissioners, as will be seen in our report of their proceedings Monday, passed a resolution asking the Governor to order a special term of court for this county, to last two weeks. It is indeed necessary that we should have a special term.

Death of George W. Childs.

Mr. Gorge W. Childs, the philanthropist and editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, died in that city on Saturday. Mr. William Widdifield, of the OBSERVER force, is a grandnephew, and Mrs. Mary E. Weisiger, of this city, a grand-neice of Mr. Childs.

Col. Sutton.

Hon. Thos. H. Sutten, who has so often been honored with office by the people of Cumberland, has returned to Fayetteville for the practice of his profession. His old friends in this and adjoining counties, of whom there are great numbers, will doubtless be glad to avail themselves again of his services.

Capital Cases.

There are four men in Cumberland county jail charged with murder, one a white man named Starling charged with murdering his father-in-law, near Wade, and three colored men, John West charged with murdering Frank Newell in 71st, and Wm. Campbell and Wm. Smith charged with the murder of John or Bunn Burkett in Campbellton.

St. John's Church.

The Rev. Dr. Edward M. Gushee having accepted the invitation of the Vestry of St. John's Church, to minister to this Parish for two or three months, is expected to arrive Saturday next, and will officiate the first Sunday in Lent, February 10th. The chancel of the church has been beautifully decorated and artistically painted by two celebrated artists, and the body of the church also will bear testimony to the work of these two experts.

Death of Mrs. N. H. Cohen.

We regret to learn of the death, at her residence, No. 86, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, of Mrs. Rosetta Cohen, the wife of our former esteemed townsman, Mr. N. H. Cohen. Mr. and Mrs. Cohen left this city some five years ago, after a residence of twenty-four years. During that long period they gained many warm friends here, and possessed the earnest esteem of all our people. The deceased lady was well known and much beloved.

Off to the Penitentiary.

Sheriff Smith left Monday for Raleigh with a batch of convicts in charge who were sentenced at the recent term of the Superior Court. They were all convicted of larceny. They were as follows: Ed. McPherson, a very desperate character, 10 years; Dennis Parker, 5 years; Reuben Ross, 3 years; John Russell, 1 year; and John H. Waddill and John Gregory convicted of stealing meat from W. H. Tomlinson's butcher stall, 18 months each.

Dr. L. D. Wharton left yesterday morning for Greensboro, where he will make his future home. Dr. Wharton was only here for a few months, but in that time he made a host of friends who wish him great success wherever he may go.

We are glad to see our old friend, Mr. Thomas Hardin, who is spending several days here representing several large manufacturers.

Commissioners' Court.

The Board met in regular session last Monday, Feruary 5th. Present: Messrs. Lamb, Chr'n., Smith, McDonald, Graham and Hall.

A petition by the Board was forwarded to the Governor asking for a special term of the Superior Court, beginning April 16th—two weeks' term, criminal.

Nimocks, Cook & Co. were authorized to place ten thousand dollars insurance on the new Court House.

The Sheriff was ordered to hire out George Waddell, colored, to pay cost.

It was ordered that the Chairman of the Board of Magistrates of the county be requested to call the Justices of the Peace to meet in joint session with the Board of County Commissioners on the first Monday in March, 1894, at 12 o'clock, to consider the question of the purchase of furniture for the new Court House and sale of vacant lots belonging to the county of Cumberland, for the purpose of raising revenue.

J. B. Williams tendered his resignation as overseer of fence in Gray's Creek township, and J. D. Johnson was appointed in his stead.

The Register of Deeds reported having issued 19 marriage licenses during the month of January—and exhibited the Treasurer's receipt for $18.05 as tax on same.

After auditing sundry bills, the Board adjourned.

Marshal Carroll's Deputies.

Below is a list of the Deputies appointed by our new United States Marshal, Mr. O. J. Carroll. Our people will be especially gratified to notice that Fayetteville comes in for a good share of the new Marshal's favors, which he has bestowed upon our esteemed townsmen, Messrs. J. W. Atkinson and William Alderman. The appointment of that typical soldier, Mr. Atkinson, looks as if the powers that be were letting up in their raid on ex-Confederates.

Following is the list:

George Hill, C. C. Thomas, S. A. Moore, David G. Owen, James W. Atkinson, J. H. Ballance, S. R. Street, H. A. Jarman, John D. Southerland, Sandford D. Jackson, Josh J. West, J. R. Faulk, C. Meares, Ed. G. Polley, A. L. Turlington, D. J. Ellis, Thomas D. Watson, Z. L. Linsy, J. A. McGill, J. P. Arrington, C. W. Colwell, William Alderman, G. W. Jones, S. M. Harrell.

People and their Movements.

Mrs. C. D. Hill is on a visit to her niece, Mrs. H. R. Horne.

Miss Kate Elliott, of Little River Academy, was in town shopping last week.

Capt. J. B. Underwood and Dr. McNeill left last week for St. Louis on business.

His many friends in this city were glad to see Mr. J. P. Gulley, of Raleigh, Tuesday.

Mrs. Gwathmey, of New York, is visiting her uncle, Mr. J. D. Williams on Haymount.

Mrs. Caroline Robeson, of Petersburg, Va., is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Newberry.

We were glad to see Mr. D. D. McBryde, Jr., of Little River Academy, in town last week.

Mr. John M. Whitted, now residing in Georgia, is on a visit to his many friends in this city.

Mr. Kaufman, the popular agent of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company is in the city.

Mr. Starr Dye is at home again. Mr. Dye represents one of the largest houses in America, Armstrong, Cator & Co.

Mr. Herbert Huske left Monday night for Wayeross, Ga. Mr. Huske has accepted a good position down there, and we wish him much success.

Mr. Henry Edsall and Mrs. Jerome, who have been stopping at the Hotel LaFayett, have returned to New York. Mr. Edsall has been here for several months for his health which we are glad to say has greatly improved.

Lenten Calendar.

Feb. 7—Ash Wednesday.
11—First Sunday in Lent.
14—16—17— Ember Days.
18—Second Sunday in Lent.
25—Third Sunday in Lent.
March 4—Fourth (Mid-Lent) Sunday in Lent.
11—Fifth (Passion) Sunday in Lent.
18—Sixth (Palm) Sunday in Lent.
19—Monday before Easter.
20—Tuesday before Easter.
21—Wednesday before Easter.
22—Maundy Thursday.
23—Good Friday.
24—Easter Even.
25—Easter Day.

Report of the Graded School.

To the Trustees of the Graded School:

GENTLEMEN:—I submit herewith report of the 5th month of the current session of the Fayetteville Graded School:

Pupils enrolled at first of month,	232
Boys " " "	131
Girls " " "	101
New pupils entered,	11
Pupils withdrawn,	8
Per cent. of attendance,	.80

Following is the

ROLL OF HONOR.

Girls—Misses Pauline Cole, Luola Moore, Lula Fitzell, Marion McLean, Mary Weldon Huske, Nan McNeill, Lillie Davis, Nellie Bramble, Virginia Hundley, Mattie Atkinson, Maggie Hunt, Nannie Fishier, Hattie Atkinson, Helen Skinner, Nellie Davis.

Boys—William Owen, Mack Davis, Roy Depo, Walter Hall, Albert Humphrey, John Hunt, Robert Lamb, Willie Deal, Martin Graddy, Neill McArtan, Claude Rankin, Charles Fry, Henry Sedberry, Matt. Fisher, Jarvis Melvin, Clifton Rankin, Hardy Hedgepeth, John Sikes, Winfield Worth, Paul Taylor.

The honor roll is not gratifying, and, while the unsatisfactory showing made is in part due to inclement weather, the Superintendent has reason to fear that parents are not as rigid and conscientious as they should be in recognizing the punctual attendance of their children upon the exercises of the school. This month's average is the lowest yet exhibited.

Respectfully submitted,
Feb. 7, '94. J. H. MYROVER, Supt.

The Polo game on skates at the Armory Friday night was watched with great interest and amusement by a large number of spectators. Capt. J. H. Robinson's team won by a score of 13 goals to 10 goals by that of Capt. Garrason.

THE FULLER TRIAL.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

SENTENCE AND APPEAL.

On Friday, the speeches of counsel being concluded, the case of E. J. Fuller charged with the murder of B. C. Parker, went to the jury at 12 M. After an absence of one and a half hours, the jury, through their foreman, D. J. Davis, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The verdict, we believe we are right in saying, was a surprise to the public.

Fuller through his counsel moved for a new trial upon the ground that the jury had found the verdict contrary to the weight of the evidence. This motion being addressed to the discretion of His Honor was refused—with the remark, that it was unusual, if not without precedent, to set aside a verdict in a capital case. On Saturday a motion was made for a new trial as a matter of law based on affidavits, as formally recited below, charging misconduct of the jury on separating several times, and drinking, and further that they had read each day the Wilmington Messenger which contained a full report of the evidence, and an account of the speeches of counsel with comments thereon, and opinions as to the probable result of the trial, and further that one of the jurors on Monday of Court in a conversation about the Fuller trial had said in reply to a question that, if chosen, he would hang the prisoner. This motion was pressed with great ardor by the defence, but the Court still declined to interfere with the verdict, to the great disappointment of the prisoner's friends.

The sentence of the extreme penalty of the law was then pronounced in a most solemn manner, some of the bystanders being moved to tears.

Fuller, who is 44 years of age, weighs about 130 pounds, is thin visaged and some 5 feet, 4 inches high, displayed remarkable nerve throughout the trial, and particularly while receiving the dread sentence. He is well known in this city, where he was born and passed his life, and the whole unfortunate affair has cast a gloom over the community.

The speeches of counsel on both sides were of a very high order. Only a stenographic report in full would do justice to the speeches and at the same time meet the equities of a case still *sub judice*.

Following was the charge to the jury:

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Judge Bryan said: "The prisoner, Edward Jones Fuller, stands before you, gentlemen of the jury, charged with the murder of Benjamin C. Parker. I read this evidence to refresh your memories. You are to decide this case according to your own recollection of the evidence." (The Judge here reviewed all of the evidence.) "Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, expressed or implied. Murder has been divided into two degrees. The act provides that all murder that shall be perpetrated by means of poison, lying in wait, imprisonment, starving, torture, or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate, any arson, rape, burglary, robbery or other felony, shall be deemed to be murder in the first degree, and shall be punishable with death. All other kinds of murder shall be deemed to be murder in the second degree, and punished by imprisonment of not less than two, nor more than thirty years in the penitentiary. The law further provides that the jury before whom the offender is tried, shall determine in their verdict whether the crime is murder in the first or second degree. So, gentlemen of the jury, if this is a case of murder, it is for you to say, after applying the law to the facts, what is the degree—first or second. The killing being admitted or proven, the Court charges you that no presumption is raised that it is murder in the first degree; and unless the circumstances should, beyond a reasonable doubt, convince you that there was a deliberate, premeditated, preconceived design to take life, it is murder in the second degree.

"To constitute murder in the first degree, the act should not only be wilful, premeditated, malicious, but it must have been committed with the formed intention to take life—a fixed design that the act should result in the death of the party assaulted, a fully formed and conscious design to kill, and with a weapon prepared for this purpose. Premeditation may be inferred or presumed from the use of a deadly weapon in the previous possession of the party using it, unless the contrary be made to appear. An unlawful killing with malice, deliberation and premeditation is murder in the first degree—it matters not how short a time, if the party has turned it over in his mind and weighed and deliberated upon it.

"If the jury believe from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the prisoner, Fuller, shot the deceased and thereby caused his death in manner and form as charged in the indictment, then, unless the shooting was justifiable, as I shall hereafter explain, the defendant is guilty of murder in the first degree, provided you further believe beyond a reasonable doubt (from the evidence) that Fuller did the shooting with a premeditated design to kill the deceased, Parker. If the jury believe beyond a reasonable doubt that Fuller sought a difficulty with the deceased (Parker) for the purpose of killing him, and with that design stopped him and provoked a fight with him and in the fight did kill him, in pursuance of the intent to take his life, then the jury will find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree.

"The prisoner cannot be found guilty of murder in the first degree unless the jury are satisfied from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, not only that the defendant is guilty of feloniously killing the said Parker, but it must further appear from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that such killing was done wilfully, deliberately and with premeditation. And unless all these appear from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, the jury cannot find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree.

"Now, as to murder in the second degree: It is the unlawful killing, with malice aforethought, but without deliberation, premeditation or preconcerted design to kill. All murder, not of the first degree, is murder of the second degree. Where there is no malice aforethought, it is not murder in the second degree; but if it is upon implied malice it is murder in the second degree. If the killing is the result of malice suddenly provoked at the time, without premeditation, it is murder in the second degree. Where the killing is done in a state of high nervous excitement, and without premeditation and deliberation, it is murder in the second degree.

"The Court instructs the jury that malice includes not only anger, hatred and revenge, but every other lawful and unjustifiable motive. Malice is always implied in law from a wilful and criminal act, unless the evidence shows that the defendant was acting from some innocent or proper motive, malice *aforethought* is such deliberation and thought as enables a person to appreciate and understand, at the time the act was committed, the nature of the act and its probable results. If the jury is not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the killing was done wilfully, deliberately and with premeditation, then you will inquire whether the killing is murder in the second degree. In this case the killing is admitted or proven, and the burden is on the prisoner to show that it is not murder in the second degree. This the prisoner must show, not by a preponderance of evidence, or beyond a reasonable doubt, but to the satisfaction of the jury, unless disclosed by the evidence for the State. The prisoner must show the circumstances of justification. The rule is that the jury must be satisfied by the testimony that the matter offered in mitigation is true. If the jury are left in doubt as to the mitigating circumstances, the case is murder in the second degree.

"In this case the State insists that this is a case of murder in the second degree no sufficient miltigating circumstances having been shown. The prisoner says that he was justified in taking the life of the deceased Parker—that what he did was done to save his own life—that he was acting in self-defence. The law is, if Fuller was in fault in bringing on this difficulty—although he might have been assaulted by Parker—he was bound to retreat as far as he could safely do so; should have declined the combat in good faith, &c. The prisoner says that he did not seek a combat; that he spoke to the deceased intending to talk over with him (in pusuance of a former agreement between them that they should approach each other and talk over matters, whenever there was any cause for dissatisfaction, and that the one approached should make it "all right.") That upon his speaking to the deceased, after a few words with him, the deceased struck him twice, the second blow knocking him down; that deceased got on and commenced beating him in the face inflicting upon him severe wounds; that he is a weakly man, and deceased was a powerful man—that he could not extricate himself; that he had a pistol in his pocket, which he habitually carried, and had it there with no intention of using it upon the deceased. The Court instructs you that if Fuller did not bring on this difficulty, and was assaulted and knocked down by the deceased and then that deceased got on and, beat him in the face in the manner described by the prisoner, and that he had reasonable ground to believe, and did believe, that he was about to be killed—his life was in imminent danger, or that deceased was about to do him some enormous bodily harm, a belief arising from appearances that the danger was actual and imminent—guilt must depend on the circumstances as they appeared to the prisoner. The reasonableness of the apprehension is to be judged by the jury. And if the jury believe that he had this ground of apprehension, that it was reasonable, and that he did apprehend that his life was about to be taken, or he suffer some great bodily harm (and the guilt must depend upon the circumstances as they appeared to the prisoner,) then the prisoner would not be guilty of murder in the second degree.

"If the jury believe from the evidence that Fuller prepared the pistol that he had for the purpose, without deliberation or real intention to kill, and only to wound or do harm to Parker, then he would be guilty of murder in the second degree.

"Manslaughter is the unlawful and felonious killing of another without any malice, either expresssed or implied. If the jury believe that the prisoner and the deceased engaged in a mutual affray, and while so engaged the prisoner killed him, or inflicted wounds upon him from passion from which he died, he would not be guilty of murder in either degree, but of manslaughter; for such killing would be without malice—unless the jury should further believe frem the evidence that it was impossible for the prisoner to retreat, the deceased having him down on the ground, holding him there and beating him—in which case he would not be guilty."

Judge Bryan here read certain instructions to the jury as to the law in the case under existing conditions as detailed by the witnesses, in compliance with the request of the counsel for the defence, qualifying such instructions according to the law bearing upon each particular point. And the Judge further entered into a minute explanation of the details of the testimony and as to the application of the law to the facts. The charge of Judge Bryan is generally regarded as impartial.

THE VERDICT

The jury, after being out about an hour and a half, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

An appeal has been taken—which will be argued during the week beginning March 19th.

Following is a recital of the grounds upon which a setting aside of the verdict was asked, and upon which the subsequent appeal was taken:

In pursuance of a notice by counsel for the defendant in the case Friday afternoon, that they would show Saturday morning why the verdict rendered should be set aside, affidavits were produced in Court Setting forth the following facts.

1. That the officer in charge of the jury bought for their use on two separate occasions one quart of liquor, and that every member of said jury did drink thereof.

2. That said officer did allow one juror to separate from the others and go in company with said officer and another juror to a certain livery stable and take therefrom his horse and carry him to another livery stable.

3. That said officer did allow one of the jurors to go to a public barber shop, accompanied by said officer, and be shaved, and that while there the evidence in the case was discussed by persons in said barber shop, in the presence of said juror.

4. That said officer did separate one juror from the others and go with him to a liquor saloon and there with him take a drink of liquor.

5. That said jury was taken by said officer to prayer meeting at the Baptist Church on Thursday night, and that the conduct while there was such as to excite suspicion that one or more of them was drunk.

6. That papers containing the evidence and comments thereon were furnished the jury, and that they did read said papers.

7. That one of the jurors had said before his acceptance as a juror that if he was chosen he would "hang the prisoner."

His Honor, Judge Bryan, after patiently hearing the able argument of defendant's counsel for their cause, declined to set aside the verdict, and the prisoner excepted.

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

On motion of the Solicitor, praying the judgment of the Court, and the passing of sentence, Judge Bryan ordered the prisoner to stand up. He stood facing the Judge with an exhibition of wonderful nerve, his counsel, John G. Shaw, standing with him. Judge Bryan, evincing great emotion and sympathy, announced the sentence, admonishing the prisoner to prepare for his death, closing his remarks with the following solemn sentence: "It is the judgment of the Court, according to law, that you, Edward Jones Fuller, be remanded to the common jail of Cumberland county and there kept in safety until the morning of Friday, March 16th, 1894, and that you then be taken therefrom and conducted to the place of execution of criminals in said county and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may God Almighty have mercy upon your soul."

The officer in charge of the jury during the interim between the sessions of the Court, was arraigned before His Honor to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court for the various offences alleged in the affidavits herein before referred to. He was represented by counsel, who prepared affidavit showing that when the officer took the juror to the various places indicated, he had previously locked all the other jurors in a room in the second story of the hotel, and carried away the key. His affidavit admitted all the charges, but showed plausible excuses for his conduct. The Court adjudged him guilty of a gross neglect of duty and disobedience of instructions, and imposed a sentence of one month's imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of $150. Evidence was here produced to the satisfaction of the Court that (1) the officer was in delicate health and that imprisonment would endanger his life; and, (2) that he was an extremely poor man and that the payment of a fine of any amount was an impossibility. Judgment was suspended.

After receiving the sentence, the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court—notice of appeal being waved. Twenty days was allowed counsel to make out statement of case on appeal, and twenty days thereafter allowed State to file counter arguments.

The following were the jury:

N. A. Williams, Flea Hill Township; D. J. Davis, Cedar Creek; W. W. Matthews, Cedar Creek; John Smith, Gray's Creek; John C. Tew, Black River; John Black, Seventy First; L. A. Patterson, Little River; A. C. Johnson, Little River; Joseph Johnson, Rockfish; J. A. Wilson; Quewhiffle; David Bryant, col., Rockfish.

The attorneys for the State were: Solicitor McNeill, Col. Argo, Judge Womack, and F. P. Jones and J. F. Musselwhite, Esqs. For the defence: R. H. Battle, Esq., Col. C. W. Broadfoot, Hon. Geo. M. Rose, and H. McD. Robinson and J. G. Shaw, Esqs.

This is Meant for You.

It has been truly said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Comparatively few of us have perfect health, owing to the impure condition of our blood. But we run along from day to day, with scarcely a thought, unless forced to our attention, of the thousands all about us who are suffering from scrofula, salt rheum and other serious blood disorders, and whose agonies can only be imagined. The marked success of Hood's Sarsaparilla for these troubles, as shown in our advertising columns frequently, certainly seems to justify urging the use of this excellent medicine by all who know that their blood is disordered. Every claim in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully backed up by what the medicine has done and is still doing, and when its proprietors urge its merits and its use upon all who suffer from impure blood, in great or small degrees, they certainly mean to include you.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy. All the elements that nature requires, to make the hair abundant and beautiful, are supplied by this admirable preparation.

DIED.

COHEN.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, February 1st, 1894, ROSETTA COHEN, beloved wife of Nathan H. Cohen, in her 54th year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

200 BALES OF COUNTRY HAY, 50 to 100 lbs. bales, for sale cheap by
WALTER WATSON.

FOR RENT.—The Old Welsh Blacksmith and Carriage Shops. Enquire of
WALTER WATSON.

"The Atlantic Pharmacy" opposite the Short Cut Depot will save you Haymount people a long walk.

Fresh Seed at "The Atlantic" Pharmacy near Short Cut Depot.

"Sedberry" does not sell "old" GARDEN SEED.

"COLUMBIA BICYCLES," best made, high grade. CLARENCE D. SEDBERRY, Sole Agent.

Fresh Garden Seed AT SEDBERRY'S.

FOR SALE.—A case, complete, of *Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Remedies*. Address "Specific," care of the Observer.

Buy the CELEBRATED KIMBALL PIANO endorsed by Adilina Patti and others.
Buy the OLD RELIABLE KIMBALL ORGAN. Over one hundred and forty-five thousand made and sold. W. FRANK BLOUNT, Agent for W. W. Kimball Co.

Corresponding Offices, { Fayetteville, N. C. / Hope Mills, N. C.

Fine Piano TUNING a specialty.

CALL and see the "94 Models" of "COLUMBIA BICYCLES" just received by
CLARENCE D. SEDBERRY.

The finest Green and Black Teas can be had at McDuffie's Drug Store. One trial will convince you.

Mrs. M. E. Wade
Stonewall, Tenn.

A Helpless Invalid

Kidney and Liver Trouble and Nervous Debility

16 Years of Suffering Ended by Taking Hood's.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"The effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla in my case have been truly marvelous. It far surpasses any other medicine I have ever taken. For 16 years I was troubled with torpid liver, kidney trouble and nervous debility, and was

A Helpless Invalid.

I have been taking Hode's Sarsaparilla for three months and I feel that I am cured. I feel better now than I have for sixteen years. I thank God first, for my health, and C. I. Hood & Co., second, for Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have recommended it to all my neighbors and several of them are using Hood's Sarsaparilla with good results. I am 53 years old and feel better than I did at 40." MRS. E. WADE, Stonewall, Tenn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

Piles, one of the most disagreeable and painful of disorders, are generally produced by sedentary habits, indigestion, costiveness or intemperance. This disease should be promptly treated by proper remedies. There is nothing more suitable, by its wonderful curative action, than Pond's Extract Ointment, in which the medicinal virtues of Pond's Extract, very valuable in this complaint, are highly concentrated. It is best, however, to use both the Extract and Ointment. Ask your druggist for it, and be sure you get the genuine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The Old Friend

And the best friend that never fails you is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel It acts directly on the Liver, Kidney and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

.☞EVERY PACKAGE☜.
Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROSE & LEAK
Have received their first installment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,

consisting of pretty Calicos, Fayal Crepes in all shades, Ginghams, Outings, Dress Goods, Embroidery, Laces, Dress Trimmings, Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, and many NOVELTIES which had to be laid in this early to secure the choicest selections.

ROSE & LEAK have received also a beautiful line of Gentlemen's Neck Wear, Ties, Collars, &c, and the largest and most complete line of Negligee Shirts they have ever before shown.

In short ROSE & LEAK'S stock is now very full and attractive. Buyers will find their goods new, fresh, pretty and prices most reasonable.

A few dozen of those fine, soft home-made Wool Blankets worth $5.00 still to be had to close out at $3 50. This is a great bargain. All goods sold for cash. Respectfully,
2-8-94 2t ROSE & LEAK.

H. H. H.

From the number of cards issued we will give aways a large

Number of Presents

during the first week in April. You have nearly two months yet. Get a card—you will trade $5.00 worth of Hardware before that time. Buy from us and secure a present.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Commissioner's Sale.

By virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in an action therein pending, wherein The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company is plaintiff and The New Hanover Transit Company is defendant, the undersigned Commissioner will sell by public auction, for cash, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the Court House door, in the city of Wilmington, all and singular, the Real and Personal Property, Franchises, Rights and Privileges of said Transit Company, situate in said county at Carolina Beach, consisting of the entire line of railway extending from the Cape Fear river to the Atlantic Ocean at Carolina Beach, about 3½ miles in length, including road bed, tracks, sills, rights of way, all terminal property and facilities owned by said Transit Company, and the tract of land on Carolina Beach whereon stands the hotel, ladies' cottages, bath houses and bar room, together with all hotel, kitchen and household furniture, a wind mill and water tank with capacity of 18,000 gallons of water for supplying hotel and cottages; all rolling stock, consisting of one locomotive, four (4) passenger cars, one freight car and one hand car, all in good condition. Terms cash, and if not paid within ten days property to be resold.
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
2-8-94 4t Commissioner

H. H. H.

Everybody who has a garden should have a "PLANET JR. PLOW."
Call at our store and get a catalogue.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Lumber for Sale.

IF YOU NEED
Pine, Poplar, Oak or Maple Lumber,
SEND YOUR ORDERS TO US.
We will supply you at the lowest prices. Now is the time to buy FENCING, PALINGS, &c.
WE WILL BUY
50 Cords of Black Gum Logs.
six feet long, ten inches and up in diameter. Price $2.50 per cord.
CROSS CREEK M'F'G CO.
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H. H. H.

We have secured the agency for the "D. M. Barranger Plow." Answers the same purpose as the "Dixie" and the "Samson Upright." Two plows in one. The following is a sample of a lot of recommendations we have for it:

"I used the D M. Barringer Plow last season and found it the cleanest and best plow that was ever used on my farm. None of my hands wanted to work with any other plow."
(Signed) N. T. McLEAN.
Call and see.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

General or local Agents. $75 a week. Exclusive territory. The Rapid Dish Washer. Washes all the dishes for a family in one minute. Washes, rinses and dries them without wetting the hands. You push the button, the machine does the rest. Bright, polished dishes, and cheerful wives. No mussed fingers, no soiled hands or clothing. No broken dishes, no muss. Cheap, durable, warranted. Circulars free.
W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 12, Columbus, O.

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COUPON NO 1.
Numbers Change Each Week.
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—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATER GOODS SUCH AS

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do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

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"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS.

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Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 8, 1894.

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BECAUSE IT IS STILL

The Best and Cheapest Flour Sold.

FROM 50c. TO $1.00 SAVED ON EVERY BARREL BOUGHT.

A NICE LINE OF

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AT LOWEST PRICES.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Wagons, Plows and General Farming Utensils.

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One to teach in a private family, competent to **Teach Music and all the English branches.**
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Will sell his entire stock of SADDLERY, HARNESS, BUGGY ROBES, BLANKETS, etc, etc., at greatly reduced prices for cash.

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will be pleased to see any who desire to pursue Art Studies, at her Studio in Miss Kate Matthews' building near Military Institute on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, or at her home (Baptist parsonage.) Terms moderate. For particulars apply to
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Mrs. FANNIE MORROW,
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Fulton Yeast Cake

Will surprise you with their Lightness and Sweetness. One trial will make you a customer for life. Bread made from the FULTON YEAST CAKE will keep longer and be sweeter than from any other Yeast on the market. The Yeast will keep in hot or cold weather for months.

FOR SALE BY GROCERIES GENERALLY.
R. M. PRIOR, Agent,
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W. H NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH

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Oak Mantles and Cabinets

COMPLETE OR SEPARATE.

We can not be undersold. Enquire before purchasing elsewhere.

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I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

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WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

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ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

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PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,
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FOR SALE.—A bargain in an Odell Type Writer, good as new. Apply or write to the OBSERVER.

A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcatur, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

A Grocer with any "Sand"

Will not put it in his sugar, but rather into business principles. Pure sugar is a good thing to be able to sell, but much of it is adulterated in these days.

PURE SUGAR

You can buy at Raiford's.

Now, and through the Xmas holiday's Raiford will sell fresh home-made candy cooked at his bakery for 10c per lb.

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Specialties: Fresh Sausage, and large Variety of Fruits.

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LUXURIES: TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES,
RICE, CANNED GOODS,
in fact everything kept by a first-class grocer.

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L. M. A.

"It does improve a boy wonderfully to go to the L. M. A."

The expression quoted above may be heard every day from parents who have sons attending the

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and we would advise all who have boys to educate to familiarize themselves with the merits of this school before deciding which one to patronize.

If you wish your boy to acquire a good English education—such an education as every one needs, send him to the L. M. A.; if you desire to give him a practical and comprehensive business education, you can find no better Commercial School in the country; and if you contemplate giving him a regular University course, our Preparatory Department will thoroughly qualify him for entrance into any of the highest institutions of learning.

The Spring Term commences on the eighteenth day of Januaray, but students may enter at any time, and several have intimated their intention of coming on the first of the month.

For "Annual Announcement" and School Journal, containing full particulars respecting the School,

Address
Maj. J. W. YEREX, Supt..
12—21—93 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Executor's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as executrix of Sidney J. Solms hereby notifies all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate to present them, duly verified, on or before the 5th day of January, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. MARY J. SOLMS.

R. P. BUXTON, Att'y.
Jan'y 25, 1894.

WOMAN'S WORK If you wish to engage in a pay... Send 4c. stamps to Dr. J. E. MARCHISI Co., Utica, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

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Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain. Take in time. 50 cts.
HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. 15c. at DRUGGISTS or by mail from Hiscox & Co., Newark, N. J.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

1—25—94 4w

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Overproduction.

The New York Weekly Journalist says:

"One morning recently I read an editorial in one of the journals attributing all the evils of the recent panic to overproduction. I walked through Hester street that day, and saw three children barefooted. Without exaggeration there are one hundred thousand people in this city alone who need shoes and clothing, and who would buy them if they had the ready cash. What bosh it is to talk of overproduction."

There is more truth than sentiment in what the Journalist says. This country is not afflicted so much with overproduction as it is with under-consumption. Cotton is not selling at seven and one-half cents because too much of it is made, but because too little of it is consumed. The supply of food and clothing produced in the world is not too great but the demand for it is too small. That is why prices are so low.

Consumption of the world's products is largely decreased by the inability of the millions of people to supply not their wants but their absolute need. If all the citizens of Mecklenburg county were able to buy what they absolutely need to make themselves comfortable, you would never hear a word about hard times here. There would be the happiest set of merchants here to be found anywhere in the land. Hard times would be unheard of. Likewise if the citizens of every nation could supply their actual needs instead of there being a surplus of the leading products of agricultural and manufacture there would be a deficit. There can be, in reality no overproduction till everybody's wants are supplied.

Of course this state of affairs will never exist, but is purely ideal. At the same time it is the ideal at which we should aim. An ideal government is one that is operated in the interest of the masses of its citizens. Measured by this standard ours is not an ideal government. For more than one quarter of a century it has been run in the interest of the classes and not the masses. It has taxed the poor to help the rich. It has taxed one section for the benefit of another. It has extorted hard earned money from the wage earner to fill the coffers of the rich manufacturer. In accordance with this policy for the last twenty five years the rich have been getting richer and the poor poorer. It is time to call a halt. The great majority of people said so in November 1892, and the Democratic party is entrusted to correct, so far as it may the iniquities of twenty years of Republican misrule. No legislation can right the wrongs that have been perpetrated, can restore to the people what the tariff has robbed them of. The best that any party can now do is repeal unjust class legislation and enact wise and conservative laws that will favor the poor but do enact justice to all.

Congress is about to convene. It is Democratic in both branches. If a long step toward securing "equal rights to all, special privileges to none," is not taken we will be much disappointed. We have great faith in the ability and integrity of the Democracy. It has made fair promises to the people, and it will redeem them, we believe.—*Mecklenburg Times.*

A South American City.

Fannie B. Ward's Letter.

An old town of Asuncion presents a half oriental, half mediœval, appearance, its few splendid palaces, which belong to the late dictators and their families and favorites, sandwitched among huts of mud and cane, with bark roofs and one window apiece. Palms, bananas, passion flowers and other tropical plants and blooms abound, but you meet few people, and those are mostly women. The grassy streets have a sad, deserted look, constantly reminding one that the sons and husbands and lovers and brothers perished on the battlefields or died of starvation in hiding or rotted in prison, as thousands did who were ignorant even of what they were accused or were tortured and murdered by the three tyrants who ruled and ruined the country.

Here women do the work that in other parts of the world is monopolized by the stronger sex, such as cleaning the streets, loading the ships, driving the ox carts, cultivating the fields, carrying on the markets, etc., and it is said that during the long, hard war they made the best and bravest soldiers. Naturally where men are in the proportion of one to seven they are at a higher premium than elsewhere, and in Paraguay they are figuratively kept in cotton wool by their admiring female relatives.

Bank of France Notes.

Chambers' Journal.

The life of a Bank of France note is about two years, it being issued so long as it is usable. In the matter of destroying their notes set apart for cancellation a new departure has been made by the Bank of France. The practice is to have twenty cancellations of notes each year at uncertain times and as the needs of the service determine.

A hole is punched in each of the notes, which are also stamped as follows: "Canceled the——by the branch at——or the head office of the Bank of France." The notes are then marked off in the registers of bank notes issued according to their numbers and descriptions. A committee of the bank directors are present at their destruction. The canceled notes are no longer burned, but are now reduced into pulp by means of chemical agents.

Each destruction of notes average about 600,000 of all kinds, and about 12,000,000 notes are annually destroyed. The Bank of France has little trouble of late with forgeries. The greatest forger it ever had was reported to Cayenne, and in attempting to escape got stuck in a swamp and was eaten by crabs.

Growing Old Gracefully.

"What a lovely old lady," I heard a man remark, at the opera, lately. "She's quite as beautiful as any girl in the house. Such color and complexion is rarely seen in a woman past forty."

Indeed, the woman of whom he spoke *was* lovely. Her face was clear and smooth, her cheeks, fresh and rosy, her eyes bright with perfect health and the enjoyment of life. She had passed the critical "change of life" without falling into "the sere and yellow leaf," as most American women do. How had she succeeded in doing this? Simply by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription at a time when nature stood in need of some assistance. She had taken it at the right time. In doing this she was wise. Wiser than most women who "trust to luck" in getting through the critical and trying period safely. This standard remedy is just what is needed at such a time. It is, from girlhood to old age, woman's best friend. In all diseases peculiar to the sex, it accomplishes what no other remedy does—a cure. Take it, woman, when life's autumn begins, and "grow old gracefully." Your money back if it doesn't help you.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

McDuffie's Chill Cure is guaranteed—it positively stops chills, or you get your money back. Price 50c.

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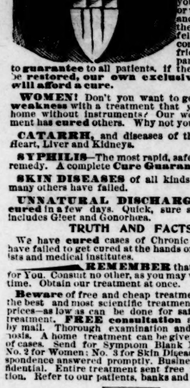

Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment Many **years** of varied and successful **experience** in the use of curative methods that **we alone** own and control for all disorders of **men** who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from **errors** of youth and excesses or who are nervous and **impotent**, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to **guarantee** to all patients, if they can possibly **be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.**

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that **weakness** with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has **cured** others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

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—AT—

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Castoria.

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"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes Digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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Crops for recent years have been as follows:

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1877,	4,485,423	1885,	5,669,021
1878,	4,811,265	1886,	6,550,215
1879,	5,073,531	1887,	6,513,624
1880,	5,757,397	1888,	7,047,7 7
1881,	6,589,329	1889,	6,935,982
1882,	5,435,845	1 90,	7,313,726
1883,	6,992,234	1891,	8,555,518
1884,	5,714,052	1892,	6,70 ,365

In addition to the above every clubbing subscriber can enter our combination

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Supply the missing word in the following sentence:

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Dec. 3rd, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:27 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:30 "
Leave Sanford,	11:48 "
Leave Climax,	1:43 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:42 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:06 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:52 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:59 "
Leave Climax,	1:37 "
Leave Sanford,	3:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:25 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:30 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:37 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:17 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:50 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:13 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:08 "
Leave Maxton,	6:47 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:05 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

Trains No. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and Walnut Cove with the N. & W. System for Winston Salem.

Train No. 15 connects at Madison with N. & W. for Roanoke and points West

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points South.

Junction points at Maxton with S. A. L. at Bennettsville with C. S. & N. R. R. at Sanford with S. A. L., and Greensboro with the Richmond and Danville system.

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Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 11, 1894.	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.	No. 501. Daily Except Sun.	No. 503. Daily Except Sun.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 47	9 51	.....	.....	12 02
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 07	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45	.....	6 00	.....
Leave Wilson...	1 55	11 25	.....	6 35	1 57
Leave Selma....	2 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 25	1 15	.....	.....	4 00
Arrive Florence	7 05	3 27	.....	.....	6 15

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 11, 1894.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 500. Daily Except Sun.	No. 502. Daily Except Sun.
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A M.	.....
Leave Florence..	7 30	.....	7 05	.....	11 50	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 27	.....	9 20	.....	2 23	.....
Leave Selma....	12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 05	.....	11 18	.....	4 30	.....
Leave Wilson...	2 05	.....	.....	.....	6 35	.....
Leave Goldsboro.	3 00	.....	.....	.....	7 20	.....
Leave Magnolia.	4 13	.....	.....	.....	8 29	.....
Ar. Wilmington.	5 50	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....
	P. M.	No. 48 Daily. A. M.	No. 78 Daily. P. M.	No. 14 Daily. P. M.	A M.	.....
Lv. Wilmington.	.....	9 00	.....	.....	P. M.	.....
Leave Magnolia	.....	10 40	.....	.....	8 37	.....
Leave Goldsboro	.....	12 03	.....	.....	9 48	.....
Arrive Wilson..	.....	12 45	.....	.....	10 35	.....
Leave Wilson...	.....	.....	P. M.	11 23	10 40	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	.....	.....	2 07	12 05	11 25	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	.....	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	.....	12 54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	.....	2 07	.....	12 05	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon..	.....	3 17	.....	12 56	.....	6 01
	.....	P. M.	.....	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

These trains carry only first-class passengers holding Pullman accommodations.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Read leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leave Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrive Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M. Sunday only 3:00 P M; arrives Smithfield 6:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M. Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Goldsboro, N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving at Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:30 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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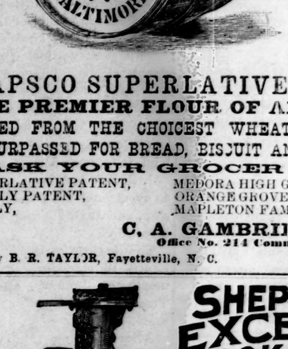

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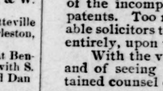

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